The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Reconstruction Question in the Senate.

Debate on Mr. Howe's Bill to Establish Provisional Governments in the Southern States.

Eloquent Speech by Mr. Doolittle in Opposition to the Measure.

OUR PRESENT MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT

Number of Generals Still Retained in the Volunteer Service.

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Extension of Suffrage in the District of Columbia.

No Foundation for the Rumors of Cabinet Changes.

The Canadian Delegation have an Interview with the President.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 17.

SENATOR DOOLITTLE'S SPEECH.

Senator DOOLITTLE'S speech in the Senate this afternoon was listened to by the Senate and an immense audience with marked attention. It is pronounced one of the ablest arguments delivered in the Senate this session, and a conclusive answer to the speech of Mr. HOWE on his resolution recommending the establishment of provisional governments for the Southern States.

THE NEGRO SUFFRAGE BILL.

The discussion of the Negro Suffrage Bill in the House was continued with vigor and ability to-day, three New-York members making speeches on the subject. Messrs. DARLING, HALE and VAN HORN each took ground in favor of extending suffrage to colored men, but restricting to those who can read or write, or have a property qualification. Mr. DARLING'S speech was brief, but clear, forcible and effective. He pointed out the various reasons which rendered it desirable to have these resolutions but proposed to commit the matter of the government of this city entirely to a commission after the example of the Police and Central Park Departments of New-York. He thought the interests of the city and the practical results of the government were being lost sight of altogether in the devotion of members to the abstract question of negro suffrage as the proposition for a commission is already under consideration in the Committee on the District of Columbia, he moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill until the second Tuesday in March. Mr. HALE made a very clear and forcible speech in vindication of his amendments, insisting upon the duty as well as expediency of requiring some qualification in the exercise of the right of suffrage. He preferred that of intelligence; but, in the absence of this, would regard the possession of property liable to taxation as evidence of the possession of thrift and industry sufficient for a qualification. He declared his intention, however, in case his amendment failed, to vote for the original bill. It is understood that the vote is to be taken at 3½ o'clock to-morrow. The first question will be on Mr. DARLING'S motion to postpone. The radicals will vote with the Democrats against it, which will secure its defeat. The next question will be on Mr. HALE'S amendment. The Democrats will also vote against this, which, with the radicals, is expected to defeat it. Then will come the question on the original bill and the Radicals expect votes enough to secure its passage. If this programme is carried out it will be an evidence that the Radicals join the Democrats in order to override the preference for qualified suffrage expressed by the Union party in caucus by a vote of two to one. The Democrats will vote ageinst the postponement or any amendments which will improve the bill, being quite as anxious as the Radicals are to force a vote on the naked question of universal suffrage. They are confident that in this way they can secure the division of the Union party and make up an issue upon which they can go before the people next Fall.

THE RUMORED CABINET CHANGES.

You may safely set down all rumors about Cabinet changes as utterly without foundation, and the chronic report of Mr. STANTON'S resignation is just now even more than ever without the slightest shadow of justification. I have good reason for saying that there has never been a time when the relations between the President and Secretary of War were more cordial than now. Mr. SEWARD will return in a week or ten days. It is not probable that the New-York Collectorship will be disposed of before that time.

THE REGULAR AND VOLUNTEER ARMIES.

The Secretary of War, in compliance with a Senate resolution, gives information of the officers and men of the regular army, how many, and where stationed, with a similar list of general officers of volunteers. It seems that there are yet in the volunteer service forty-seven Major-Generals and one hundred and forty-one Brigadier-Generals. Of the former, three are commanding districts, seventeen commanding Departments; five are on special duty; one is on leave, and twenty-one are ordered to be mustered out. Of the latter, twenty-three are commanding districts and departments; six are on courts-martial; six are Assistant Commissioners in the Freedmen's Bureau; ten are on other special duty; four are on leave, and one hundred and two are ordered to be mustered out. This leaves in the service twenty-six Major-Generals and forty-nine Brigadier-Generals. The highest in rank in the regular army are as follows: Lieut.-Gen. Grant, Gens. Halleck, Sherman, Meade, Sheridan and Thomas. The Brigadier-Generals are Irvin McDowell, William S. Rosecrans, Philip St. George Cooke, John Pope, Joseph Hooker, W. S. Hancock, John M. Scofield, O. O. Howard, A. H. Terry and S. A. Rawlins. The total number of officers and men in the regular army is 1,124 officers and 23,795 men, an aggregate of 24,919. Of the officers, 100 in the cavalry are absent, 113 in the artillery and 368 in the infantry. Of the men, 5,472 are recruits assigned since the last return. All the regiments except the Seventeenth are assigned to military departments, and as fast as recruits are received the unorganized companies are formed and put en route for places of service. Companies already organized are receiving recruits. About 3,000 per month are being enlisted.

THE NATIONAL MILITARY AND NAVAL ASYLUM.

The amended bill for the incorporation of the National Military and Naval Asylum, which passed the Senate yesterday, is intended to give effect to the provisions of the original act, which the incorporators—one hundred in number—found it impossible to carry out, the first stumbling-block being the fact that after three attempts no quorum of the corporators could be obtained at any meeting, in consequence of their widely separated residences. As it now stands, twenty-one will form a quorum. The preliminary action of the corporators has been legalized, and by striking out the word "Naval," which was done on motion of Mr. GRIMES, the benefits of the asylum are to be extended to the unfortunate heroes of military service only. The bill will receive early consideration in the House.

THE OHIO SENATORSHIP.

Senator SHERMAN has received a dispatch from the Republican caucus of the Ohio Legislature, announcing that he has been nominated for Senator. The first vote was upon postponement of election, which was defeated by a vote of 53 to 36. On the first ballot the vote was SHERMAN, 46; SCHENCK, 28; and BINGHAM, 16. On the next and last ballot SHERMAN received 49 votes, which nominated him. Mr. SHERMAN'S friends in Washington are consequently jubilant.

THE DELEGATION FROM ARIZONIA.

An effort was to have been made in the House to-day to prevent the Hon. JOHN N. GOODWIN from being sworn in as delegate from Arizonia, but his friends out witted the organized opposition, and Mr. GOODWIN was sworn in and took his seat on the floor as the representative of his territory. The contestant, Mr. POSTEN, relied in part for the defeat of Mr. GOODWIN, upon the fact, that the latter had, as Governor of Arizona, certified his own election as a delegate to Congress. What force this proposition might have had in determining the right to the seat cannot be stated, since Mr. GOODWIN, to the utter amazement of his contestant, who called for the reading of the credentials, produced the certificate of the late Secretary and now acting Governor of Arizona, certifying that JOHN M. GOODWIN has been duly elected, &c. It appears that Mr. GOODWIN was elected delegate whilst he was Governor of Arizona, and in accordance with the statute as Governor, certified his own election as delegate, and afterward, upon suggestion of probable objection to his own certificate, obtained the certificate of his ex-officio successor, the Secretary of State. Mr. POSTEN, the contestant, knew nothing of the last official act, but confidently relied upon the defeat of Mr. GOODWIN upon the first-named objection.

THE NATIONAL PROTECTIVE HOMESTEAD COMPANY.

The bill to incorporate the National Protective Homestead Company was laid on the table in the House this afternoon, by a very decided vote; but the friends of the measure do not feel discouraged at this action, since they have assurance that the bill will ultimately pass in another and, to them, equally acceptable form. The new bill will be introduced in a few days.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

The House Committee on Foreign Relations to-day instructed their Chairman to report a resolution recommending the appropriation of $175,000 for expenses of transportation, &c., for American exhibitors at the French Exposition.

CANADIAN CATTLE.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that the prohibition of the importation of cattle from Canada does not apply to the importation of dressed beef.

THE CANADIAN DELEGATION.

The delegation from the North American British Provinces, who are here for the purpose of securing, if possible, an extension of the Reciprocity Treaty, accompanied by Secretary MCCULLOCH, called on the President to-day and paid their respects. They propose, in a day or two, making a trip to Richmond, and upon their return will have an interview with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Committee of Ways and Means, with regard to the object of their mission.

NO EXPORT DUTY ON COTTON.

The House Committee on the Judiciary will report against the amendment to the constitution levying an export duty on cotton.

REPRESENTATION.

The Judiciary Committee have agreed to report an amendment on the subject of representation substantially the same as Mr. BLAINE, which still leaves representation based upon population, except where any State makes any exclusion from suffrage on account of race or color, such population so excluded shall be deducted from the estimate in making up the basis of computation.

THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

It appears from the report of the Superintended of Public Printing, that the net cost of the public prtnting and binding for the year ending Sept. 30, last, was $1,731,565. The close of the rebellion has caused a considerable decrease in the requisitions of the Executive Department for printing, but with the large amount of deferred printing for Congress, and that which will be ordered the present session, there will be doubtless enough to work the whole establishment up to its full capacity for the next two years. The report shows a large saving in printing and binding over the contract system, which existed previously to the establishment of the government printing bureau.

APPROPRIATIONS.

Some of the papers have fallen into the error of supposing that the Committee on Appropriations have reported the Civil Appropriation Bill, which was lost last Winter, and have commented on the fact that the Winter Davis amendment on military arrests, which caused its defeat, is again one of the amendments. This bill was reported to the House by Mr. STEVENS, merely to enable him to have it printed, and it was at once recommended to the committee. The committee is engaged in investigating the items of it. Of course the Davis amendment will be stricken out.

A PLEASANT ENTERTAINMENT.

Among the most hospitable and agreeable entertainments of this week was that of last night, given by HENRY D. COOK, Esq., to editors and all correspondents of the press, about forty in number, and representing all parts of the country.

POSTMASTERS.

The Postmaster-General during December appointed fifty postmasters.

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society at their meeting to-day reëlected JOHN H. B. LATROBO President. All of the Vice-Presidents, seventy-nine in number, were reëlected, except JAMES BAILEY, of Mississippi; Hon. THOMAS CORWIN, of Ohio: DANIEL TURNBULL, of Louisiana; and DAVID HUNTER, of Mississippi, who died during the past year. Senator DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, was elected as an additional Vice-President. All the other officers were reëlected. A member of the board stated that he had a consultation with Gen. O. O. HOWARD, of the Freedmen's Bureau, who favored the objects and expressed his willingness to aid them in their work of colonizing the negroes. He expressed a desire to know if the Society would assist in sending colored men to Florida, there to be colonized. This was opposed by some of the board, one of them giving as a reason therefor that he believed Africa was the promised land of the negro, and that he was of the opinion that they would all, sooner or later, be civilized and Christianized in this country.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 17.

CREDENTIALS OF W. A. GRAHAM.

The Chair laid before the Senate the credentials of WM. A. GRAHAM, Senator elect from North Carolina, which were ordered to lie upon the table.

PETITION FOR BOUNTY.

Mr. SUMNER offered the petition of nine months' troops in the late war, asking for an allowance of $25 bounty.

ARMING THE SOUTHERN MILITIA.

Mr. SUMNER presented a remonstrance against the arming of the militia in Alabama, which is stated to have been done for the purpose of repressing disorders among the colored people.

The remonstrance alleges that there is no danger of such disorders. It was referred to the Special Committee of Fifteen.

EQUAL RIGHTS IN COLORADO.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Committee on the Judiciary, asked that that committee be discharged from further consideration of the petition of colored citizens of Colorada against the admission of Colorado as a State until the word "white" is stricken from its constitution.

The petition was, on motion, referred to the Committee on Territories.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE ON THE SOUTHERN STATES.

Mr. ANTHONY, from the Committee on Printing, reported back a resolution for the printing of 100,000 copies of the message of President JOHNSON and the reports of Gens. GRANT and SHURZ, on the condition of lately rebellious States, with an amendment to make it 10,000 instead of 100,000.

The resolution was passed as amended.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Mr. WILLEY, introduced a bill ceding to the State of West Virginia certain lands and tenements at Harper's Ferry belonging to the United States.

Which was referred to the Military Committee.

AFFAIRS ON THE RIO GRANDE.

Mr. CHANDLER offered a resolution calling upon the President of the United States for any information he may have received from the Commander of the Department of Texas in regard to affairs on the Southwestern border, and if there have been any violations of neutrality on the part of the army occupying the right bank of the Rio Grande.

THE MILITARY PEACE ESTABLISHMENT.

Mr. WILSON called up the bill to increase and fix the military peace establishment of the United States. The substitute of the Military Committee for the original bill was read.

It provides that the military peace establishment of the United States shall hereafter consist of five regiments of artillery, twelve regiments of cavalry, fifty-nine regiments of infantry, and such other forces as shall be provided for by this act, to be known as the Army of the United States.

SEC. 2. Provides that the five regiments of artillery provided for by this act shall consist of the five regiments now organized; and the First, Second, Third and Fourth Regiments of Artillery shall have the same organization as is now provided by law for the Fifth Regiment of Artillery.

SEC. 3. Provides that to the six regiments of cavalry now in service there shall be added six regiments having the same organization as is now provided by the law for cavalry regiments; the First and Second Lieutenants of which, and two-thirds of the officers above the grade of First Lieutenant, shall be selected from among the officers of the volunteer cavalry, who have served two years during the war, and have been distinguished for capacity and good conduct in the field; provided that four of these additional regiments may be armed and drilled as infantry at the discretion of the President.

SEC. 4. Provides that there shall be fifty-five regiments of infantry, to consist of the ten regiments of ten companies each, now organized; the nine remaining regiments so distributed that each battalion, with the addition of two companies, shall constitute a regiment of ten companies, and all the grades of First and Second Lieutenants, and two-thirds of the vacancies in the grade above that of First Lieutenant, shall be filled by selection from among officers of volunteer infantry or artillery who have served two years during the war, and have been distinguished for capacity and good conduct in the field; ten regiments to be officered by officers of colored troops who have served two years during the war, and have been distinguished for capacity and good conduct in the field; and eight regiments to be composed of men who have been wounded or discharged from service on account of disease contracted in the line of duty, the officers of which shall be selected from the veteran reserve corps, or other officers of volunteers who have been disabled in the service; provided that promotions in the colored regiments and in the regiments of disabled men hereby authorized shall be confined to the regiments of the corps.

SEC. 5. Provides that the volunteer officers to be selected for appointment under the provisions of this act, shall be distributed as nearly as may be among the States in proportion to the number of troops furnished during the war.

The twenty-five succeeding sections relate to the organization of regiments and to the different departments, Medical, Quartermaster's, Commissary, &c.

The bill was read.

Mr. SHERMAN called Mr. WILSON'S attention to the fourth section, which, he said, seemed to require that officers for colored troops should be selected from men who have served two years in colored regiments.

Mr. WILSON said such was not the meaning; it was meant only to require two years' service in the army, and during some of that time service in colored regiments.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, further consideration of this subject was postponed.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

Mr. DOOLITTLE moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the resolution recently offered by Mr. HOWE, for the establishment of provisional governments in the lately seceded States.

The motion prevailed, and the resolution was read.

Mr. DOOLITTLE addressed the Senate at length, saying in the course of his remarks: Two radical ideas, radically false however, brought on this civil war, which has cost the nation more than half a million of lives and untold millions of treasure. First, that States had a right to secede. Second, that slavery is a blessing. The surrender of these two ideas by the South now form the bases of permanent peace. Sir, this question whether those States are still States in the Union under the constitution is no vain abstraction—no idea without immediate practical and most grave consequences. Is it of no practical consequence whether, to adopt an amendment to the constitution, it requires the ratification of twenty-seven or twenty-one States? Is it of no practical importance whether eleven States, with their ten millions of people, shall be taxed and governed without representation? With less than one-third of that number of people our forefathers, because the Parliament of Great Britain, in which they had no representation, passed laws to tax them, declared the independence of these States. Is it of no practical importance whether these eleven States and ten millions of people shall govern themselves under a republican form of State Government, subject only to the Constitution of the United States? or whether they shall be held as subject vassals to be governed for an indefinite period by the unlimited will of Congress or by the sword? Is it of no practical importance whether the flag of our country, for which half a million have laid down their lives, and which bears thirty-six stars as an emblem of an Union of thirty-six States, speaks a nation's truth, or is a monstrous falsehood? These and many like questions are involved in this discussion, and depend upon the answer to the first. This is therefore in my judgment a question of great magnitude—a question which neither men nor parties can avoid or put aside. It demands and will have an answer. It is a question, too, upon which there is and there can be no compromise and no neutrality. They are States in the Union under the Constitution or they are not. We must affirm the one or the other. We must stand upon one side supporting the Lincoln and Johnson policy of maintaining the Union of the States under the constitution to be unbroken, or we must take our stand with the Senator from Massachusetts upon the other, and maintain that the Union is broken, that secession is a success and not a failure, so far at least as to withdraw eleven States from the Uuion, or reduce eleven States to the territorial condition. First, I call to mind the language of President LINCOLN'S proclamation of Dec. 8, 1863. In that he said: "I make known that whenever in any of the States of Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina and North Carolina, a number of persons not less than one-tenth in number of the votes cast in such State at the Presidential election of the year of our Lord 1860. Each having taken the oath aforesaid and not having since violated it, and being a qualified voter by the election law of the State existing immediately before the so-styled act of secession, and excluding all others, shall reëstablish a State government which shall be republican, and in nowise contravening said oath, such shall be recognized as the true government of the State, and the State shall receive the benefits of the constitutional provision which declares that the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion. The policy thus announced was entered upon at once in the States of Louisiana, Tennessee and Arkansas. It received the unanimous support of every member of his Cabinet. While that great man was always open to conviction and ready to hear the suggestions of others he became more and more settled in his convictions as to the wisdom of that policy from the date of that proclamation down to the very day of his death. Sir, on the 11th of April last, he spoke to the people of Washington. It was on the occasion of the illumination, but three days before his assassination. The great army of the rebellion had surrendered. He had himself visited Richmond, where from the very house occupied by JEFFERSON DAVIS, he had from time to time telegraphed the gladdening news of victory upon victory to a rejoicing people. He had returned from the chief seat of the rebellion to the capital of the Union, bringing with him as the spoils of victory, not gold nor crowns nor jewels, but the broken chains of four millions of slaves. In that hour of triumph, and that moment of supreme exaltation, he could not refrain, when invited, from appearing before the people to add to the general joy. Among other things he said in the annual message of December, 1863, and accompanying proclamation, "I presented a plan of reconstruction, as the phrase goes, which I promised if adopted by any State should be acceptable to and sustained by the Executive government of the nation. This plan was in advance submitted to the then Cabinet and distinctly approved by every member of it—every part and parcel of the plan which has since been employed or touched by the action of Louisiana. The Senate will then remember that Mr. LINCOLN'S Cabinet then consisted of Mr. Seward, Secretary of State; Mr. Chase, the Secretary of the Treasury, now Chief-Justice; Mr. Stanton, Secretary of War; Mr. Welles, Secretary of the Navy; Mr. Usher, Secretary of the Interior; Mr. Blair, then Postmaster-General, and Mr. Bates, then Attorney-General. Let us remember that each and every one of those men approved every part and parcel of that policy.

Mr. DOOLITTLE read still further from that speech, in which Mr. LINCOLN gave in most forcible language the reasons which made him adhere to and cherish that policy up to the time of his death. These, he added, state the important fact that this policy was entered upon by him with the full approbation of every member of his Cabinet as to every part and parcel of that policy. I repeat, and ask the Senate and the country to hear, we have Mr. LINCOLN'S positive testimony that Mr. SEWARD approved in general and in detail. Mr. CHASE approved it, and every part and parcel of it. Mr. STANTON and Mr. WELLES also, who still remain in the Cabinet, fully and cordially approved it; and now, Sir, I propose to show you that a higher tribunal than Congress or the Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court, or the President and his Cabinet approved and sustained that policy. The loyal people of the United States, represented at Baltimore, approved it by the renomination of Mr. LINCOLN for the Presidency, and as if to make the indorsement of this part of Mr. LINCOLN'S policy more emphatic, Mr. JOHNSON was nominated for the Vice-Presidency, the very man of all others who had for a long time been engaged in the great work of reconstructing civil government in the State of Tennessee upon the basis of that policy. It was objected by some in that convention, as it is here, that Tennessee had no right to representation, but on motion of the distinguished Ex-Senator from New-York, PRESTON KING, now no more, her delegates were admitted. One of her sons, in spite of the objection of Mr. THADDEUS STEVENS that he was from a foreign State, at war with the United States, and therefore an alien, was nominated for Vice-President. By those nominations that policy was sustained by the convention. The election came on. That policy and the administration which proclaimed it, and the convention which indorsed it was sustained by the people of the United States. Next to the great work of crushing the military power of the rebellion, the policy of reconstruction was dearer to Mr. LINCOLN and more cherished by him than any other. No sooner had the burden of his soul been lifted—no sooner had he seen the surrender of the great army of the rebellion—than, in the fullness and gladness of his soul, he made haste to give to the people his views of the great theme of reconstruction. I have just read them in your hearing. The Senator from Massachusetts may denounce them as puerile and wanting in statesmanship; but there they are and there they will remain forever—the farewell address of LINCOLN to the people of the United States upon this subject of reconstruction. That Mr. JOHNSON, upon whom the office of President fell by the death of Mr. LINCOLN, should substantially pursue the policy begun by his predecessor, was therefore not only natural, but by the logic of events almost a necessity. How could he do otherwise? Suddenly in a moment, as in the twinkling of an eye, the load is thrown from Mr. LINCOLN'S shoulders upon him—his great responsibility—his duty, and why not his cherished policy? He was surrounded by the same Cabinet. Who would expect them to advise any other policy? That policy has been fully entered upon; and in some States the work was really done. Mr. JOHNSON had himself been long engaged in that work in aiding Mr. LINCOLN to realize it in Tennessee. Beside the convention at Baltimore had sustained it. The great Union party which reëlected Mr. LINCOLN as President and made Mr. JOHNSON Vice-President had endowed it and sustained it triumphantly at the election. Mr. JOHNSON could not abandon it without reversing the policy of Mr. LINCOLN. That policy was advised by every member of the Cabinet, including, as I have stated, among other names the very distinguished names of Mr. SEWARD, Mr. STANTON and Mr. WELLES, still members of the Cabinet, and of Mr. CHASE, Chief-Justice, who, just from the presence of the dying President, administered to Mr. JOHNSON the high oath of office. How could he recall that last speech and look upon the dead body of his predecessor? How could he look in the faces of the Chief-Justice as he swore him into office, and of those men in the Cabinet, all of whom had approved every part and parcel of that policy, and upon whom alone he could then rely for counsel and support in the most trying and difficult crisis through which any man was ever called to pass? How, I repeat, could he look upon all these surroundings, and then deliberately abandon the cherished policy of Mr. LINCOLN'S administration; trample upon the advice of the old members of his Cabinet as well as of the Chief Justice himself, abandon his well-known convictions of duty, falsify his own record and betray the great Union party which nominated and elected him, in the contingency which had happened to the President of the United States? Had he done so, the whole country would have cried out against him and with reason. In and out of Congress men might have denounced him for betraying the public confidence, and especially for betraying the party which elected him. The Cabinet would have remonstrated against it. The last great speech of Mr. LINCOLN, like a voice from his grave—an angel trumpet-tongued—would plead against it. And more than all, the President would, in my judgment, have been what Mr. JOHNSON was never known to be—false to his own convictions of duty. I put aside, therefore, as not worthy of consideration, the suggestions sometimes made, that Mr. JOHNSON, by adhering to this policy of reconstruction, is ready to betray the Union cause, or the great measures of the Union party. Having thus stated the question, and shown the ground occupied by Mr. LINCOLN, and that Mr. JOHNSON is substantially pursuing his policy, I return to the main question, and will state as briefly as I can the main grounds upon which I stand, and the reasons I give my support to what I call the Lincoln-Johnson policy of reconstruction. Where are these eleven States, and what is their situation—and first, where are they in this Union, under the constitution, or not? That they were once in this Union all concede. If they have gone out from this Union, it must have been by one or more of three ways. First, by the way of peaceful secession, by voting and resolving themselves out; or second, by successful revolution, by fighting their way out to a successful independence; or third, they have been put out by act of Congress. There is not, and there never has been, any other way or ways conceived or stated than one or more of these three. Strong men of the South have maintained that the first way was always open to them. They asserted the right of peaceful secession. It was always met, however; it was always overpowered by the logic of Mr. WEBSTER in this body, and resisted by the iron will of ANDREW JACKSON during his administration. It has often been reasserted in this body since I became a member, and as often met and refuted. In their folly and madness the people of the South appealed to arms to discuss the same question on the field of battle. They tried the second way, namely, by way of revolution, to cut their way out with the sword. That for a time they made fearful progress in that direction no one denies. But did they succeed? No man, North or South, dare affirm it. No, Sir; no. Thanks to the Almighty Being who rules the universe, the great Generals were found at last capable of organizing and wielding our immense forces. GRANT, and SHERMAN, and THOMAS, and SHERIDAN, and the great officers and brave men under their command crushed the rebellion, wrenched the sword from the hand of revolution, and then in the last tridunal known to mankind, in an appeal to the God of Battles by the *ultima ratio regum*, decided, and in such a way as to leave no doubt in any sane mind North or South, that no State can go out of this Union by the way of peaceable secession, nor by way of successful revolution. They neither have the right nor the power to do so.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said it remained to consider the only other way—the third way—which, for brevity, he would call, with no disrespect to his honorable friend from Massachusetts, the "Sumner" way, for States to go out of the Union, namely, by act of Congress; the Senator having at the funeral ceremonies here upon the death of Judge COLLAMER, taken occasion to announce his theory of disunion, awarding in great measure the honor, if honor it be, to the deceased of separating the rebel States from the Union.

Mr. DOOLITTLE then showed the Southern States to be in the Union under the constitution, and inquired what is their true situation and what rights they have and what duties devolved upon them, saying: I have shown that in view of public law nothing can be more clear than that a State does not consist in the form of its government. That is one of its antecedents that may be democratic, aristocratic or theocratic. It may be military, it may be republican, despotic or monarchial. It may have been any one of these forms, or a mixed one, and yet it is a State. It may change its government every year as a tree casts off its foliage. The State no more consists of its form of government than a man consists of the garment with which he is clothed. He may change that every day. He may be stripped of any garment whatever, but still the man remains; and for a State to change its form, or for the time being to be stripped of all form of government can no more destroy its existence than is a man destroyed when he takes off one coat to put on another, or is stripped entirely of his garments. Nor is a State destroyed by the declaration of martial law in it, nor by war, unless conquered by a foreign Power, or dismembered by revolution, and made into two or more States. To be invaded does not destroy it, if it expel the invaders. To be torn by civil war, and even be drenched in fraternal blood, does not destroy it either, unless the final issue of arms shall be against it.

In the course of his argument Mr. DOOLITTLE said Congress not only empowered but required the President to perform a two-fold duty; one, to make war, and the other to stop making war after its end is reached—in other words, to make peace; first, to draw and wield the sword; second, after making peace, to return it to its scabbard. The first of these great duties, namely, the drawing the sword and wielding it, rested mainly upon President LINCOLN, the second namely: making peace and sheathing the sword, rests mainly upon his successor; although most fortunately for him and for the whole people, Mr. LINCOLN had already entered upon the great work of reconstruction—of making peace, in order to be able after peace had come—(to borrow his own beautiful language,) after peace had come, and come to stay—to fulfill that other great duty imposed upon him by the laws of Congress, viz.: To disband our immense army and send them home—in a word, to restore a nation's peace in a union of States and people under the constitution, with their rights unimpaired; and after that great work, the end and object of all our struggle and sacrifices, was done, to sheath the nation's sword. While he lived, Mr. LINCOLN performed these duties, and performed them well. It is true there were some mistakes in the beginning; with our inexperience and impatience the wonder is there were no more. Time was necessary to accomplish the great work, to educate the public mind, to prepare the armies and to find leaders who were capable of commanding them. How could Mr. LINCOLN know, unless gifted with omniscience, that in the person of a teacher of a military academy in Louisiana was to be found that Major-Gen. SHERMAN, who, like God's flaming minister at the head of his conquering legions, was to sweep through the heart of the rebellion. How could he know that in the quiet inostentatious citizen of Galena was to be found the great captain of the age; Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, who knew when, like Fabius, to be the cloud, and, like Scipio, to be the thunderbolt of war. Thank Heaven, he found the great commanders at last, who, in God's own good time, brought the final and supreme victory over the rebellion. Thank God Mr. LINCOLN was permitted to live until the first great work of crushing the rebellion was almost done, and the second hardly less important work of reconstruction was already well begun. I have already called your attention to his last public speech, just before his assassination, in which in the gladness of of a heart whose expression could not be restrained for the hope of a righteous and speedy peace, and in which, with a power of logic and clearness of statement and force of illustration, never surpassed in the best efforts of that great and good man, he explained and defined and enforced this policy of reconstruction. It was at such a moment of exaltation, when the prayer of his soul was answered, when the long night of blood and agony and tears was passed, and the golden light of of the morning of peace dawned upon his vision, he fell by the assassin's hand. His consciousness suspended in an instant. From the acme of human glory he passed to the glory on high; from the mortal to the immortal life; a martyr to the cause of his country and of liberty to all mankind. It was what the ancient world would call an apotheosis. Thus the great office of President providentially fell upon Mr. JOHNSON, with all its duties and all its responsibilities. The gravest of them all know that the armed forces of the rebellion have surrendered, and it is the second grand duty of making peace and then disbanding the army. When he took the Presidency there were more than a million men upon the rolls of the army, and many of the rebel armies were still in the field.

He then considered the most important and just, at this moment, perhaps, the most practical question, namely: What were the powers and duties imposed by law upon the President in closing the war and making peace, which of necessity must precede the disbanding of the army. What terms, he asked, had the President a right to demand of the States or of the people as conditions precedent to peace and the withdrawal of the army. First, and before all, and as the basis of all, unqualified submission to the Constitution of the United States, and all laws of Congress passed in pursuance thereof. Second, the annulling of acts, laws and proceedings, by which the States made or prosecuted war against the United States, including the rebel States. Thus, acquescence in the situation which the war has brought upon them, including the abolition of slavery, for and on account of which they made the war; for the sincerity of such acquiescence, and as the supreme test of its good faith, the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment, by which slavery, the cause of the war, is surrendered and made impossible, and liberty made sure, by being placed under the guardianship of Congress, in every State and Territory forever; the practical resumption of their political duties upon those terms as States in the Union. These are the conditions in substance, which Mr. LINCOLN three years ago announced to the people of these States as to the terms of pacification, and to which he pledged the support of the government. These are the substance of the terms offered by President JOHNSON. Several of the States, or the people of several of the States have accepted them, and offer now to resume all the political duties as States in this Union, and practically enjoy their rights as such. Shall we allow them as soon as these terms have been accepted by these States or by the people of these States in good faith? Just as much pledged by the terms contained in the surrender of their armies. Mr. DOOLITTLE stated other considerations in support of the President's policy, including that of Finance and Industry. Let no man misunderstand his position. With these guilty leaders who, in the Senate, excited the people of those States to revolt, he had, and could have no sympathy. They deserve none. Since the Angels rebelled in Heaven there had been, in his judgement, no such crime against God or man.

In conclusion, from the beginning and from before the beginning any separation or destruction of the States was impossible. Under the old confederation was made perpetual, and the constitution was formed to make a more perfect Union. To admit, therefore, either the right of States to secede or the power of Congress to expel them, would be to admit into our system a principle of self-destruction wholly at war with a perpetual and perfect Union. The constitution in every part of it, and the spirit which gives it life, are against peaceable secession. And that constitution clothes the government which it creates with every human power to prevent a separation by force of arms, and those gigantic powers which had slumbered so long that they were wholly unknown to the world, and hardly heard of by ourselves have been lately brought into full play. Whatever may be said of the crime of the rebellion. History will record it as one of the most persistent, self-sacrificing and tremendous struggles the world ever saw—both on the part of the rebels and on the part of the loyal people of the United States. No other people on earth could have so resisted, and no other people and no other government could have overcome such resistance. But we did overcome it. We did prevent the separation of these States from the Union by force. Every law of Congress, every act of the President, every blow we struck, every shot we fired, every drop of blood we shed was not to overthrow these States, nor to open a way for them to go out, nor to reduce them to Territories, but to keep them as States in the Union and to compel them to remain as States in the Union under the constitution. The flag of our country bears thirty-six stars as the emblem of thirty-six States. Wherever it floats, over this Capitol, at the head of our armies, in the storm of battle and in the hour of victory, over the sea as well as over the land, that sacred ensign, which, next to the God of Heaven, we love and reverence as representing the good, the great and the true, everywhere bears thirty-six stars, and thereby proclaims to the world the great fundamental national truth, that there are thirty-six States in the Union under the constitution—that thirty-six States constitute the great republic which the world calls the United States of America. Upon that line and under that flag we began the great campaign. Upon that line and under that flag half a million of our sons and fathers and brothers have laid down their lives. Upon that line and under that flag we fought it out to victory; and now, God helping me, I will continue to fight it out on that line, and under that flag, to the end, whoever else may abandon it.

The Senate adjourned at 4 P. M., Mr. NESMITH having previously obtained the floor on the pending subject.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DEPOSITS OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

Mr. LONGYEAR offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the House with what States, if any, deposits of public moneys were made, under the 13th and 14th sections of the act to regulate the disposal of public moneys, approved June 23, 1836, together with the dates and amounts of such deposits respectively, and whether the same, or if any how much, still remains so deposited, and with what States respectively.

THE DELEGATE FROM ARIZONA.

Mr. BLAINE presented the credentials of JOHN N. GOODWIN, delegate from the Territory of Arizona, who was qualified and took his seat.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, presented the petition of Mr. POSTON, contesting that seat.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT POINT LOOKOUT.

Mr. SCHENCK offered a resolution, and asked immediate action on it, requesting the Secretary of War to suspend the sale of government buildings and other property at Point Lookout, Md. He explained that Point Lookout was a point of land on the Maryland side, where the Potomac River flows into the Chesapeake Bay. There were three or four hundred acres, on which were buildings previous to the war occupied in connection with that watering-place. During the war these buildings were taken for hospital purposes, and the government established there a depot for prisoners. The buildings were worth only a comparatively small sum; but the government expended perhaps $150,000 for the construction of other buildings and improvements. The Secretary of War had advertised the sale of this property and furniture to take place to-morrow. In the meantime a patriotic lady had secured the title to the real estate, and proposed to present it as a donation to the National Military and Naval Asylum, as a home for soldiers and sailors, provided the government will also give its property to the same asylum. The subject only came before the Committee on Military Affairs this morning; and as time was desired to further investigate the subject, the above resolution was introduced.

The resolution was then agreed to.

THE MEMBER FROM COLORADO.

On motion of Mr. KASSON, Mr. CHILLICOTT, member elect from Colorado, was allowed the privilege of the floor until the pending case shall be decided.

THE NATIONAL PROTECTIVE HOMESTEAD COMPANY.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to incorporate the National Protective Homestead Company.

Mr. BAKER, of Illinois, gave his reasons why the bill ought not to pass. He said it created what purported to be an elemosynary or charitable institution with proprietary rights, the proprietorship to become absolute at the end of five years. It also provides that money received as charitable contributions might be invested in lands, the title at once to rest in the corporators. The bill conferred an immense and exclusive privilege on a small number of persons, who might convey land without limitation. He doubted the constitutional power to grant such privileges.

On motion of Mr. FINCK the bill was laid on the table by a vote of 120 ayes against 32 nays.

THE MAINE DISTRICT COURT.

The House passed a bill to regulate the times and places of holding the District Court within and for the District of Maine.

SUFFRAGE IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, with the view to a full understanding, proposed that at 3:30 o'clock to-morrow, the House take a vote to recommit to the Committee on the Judiciary the bill extending suffrage in the District of Columbia. Although not approving, he accepted as a part of the motion to recommit the amendment proposed by Mr. HALE in the character of instructions.

Mr. CONKLING, rising to an explanation, said a resolution introduced by him on the 15th inst., proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, had been so mangled by errors in the printing as to make nonsense. He therefore wished to say that the purpose of the amendment was not at all to restrict the basis of representation to citizens. The word "persons" disposed of that question. The sole purpose of the amendment was to get rid of the present injustice and inequality of representation arising from the fact that four millions of people who have no political rights, are not represented in Congress; and the entire object is to propose a mode to adjust the representation, so that whenever in any State the elective tranchise shall be denied or abridged on account of race or color, all persons of such race or color shall be excluded from the basis of representation.

Mr. BLAINE said that unless he was mistaken, the resolution read "whole number of citizens of the United States."

Mr. CONKLING said, the term should be "persons," although the resolution read "citizens."

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to extend suffrage in the District of Columbia by striking from all laws and ordinances on the subject the word "white."

Mr. DARLING said if he knew himself there was no unjust or unmanly prejudice which warped his judgment or controlled his action on any matter of legislation affecting the colored race upon this continent. He believed in their equality of rights before the law with the dominant race. He believed in their right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and yet he believed that before they conferred upon them the political right of suffrage, as contemplated by the bill under consideration, they should seek to elevate their social condition and lift them up from the depths of degradation and ignorance in which many of them are left by the receding waves of the sea of rebellion. There were many objections to conferring upon the colored men of this District the gift of unqualified suffrage. The preponderance which they possess numerically would inevitably lead to mischievous results without education. Make education a qualification, not property, and they would vote intelligently. He would not disregard entirely the voice of the district, many voters of which are strong Union men. There was a proposition before the House to create a commission for the government of this city, and in order to give an opportunity of maturing a bill for that purpose, and presenting it to the consideration of the House, he moved that the measure now under discussion be postponed until the first Tuesday in April.

Mr. HALE addressed the House in favor of extending the suffrage to all, without regard to race or color, who can read the Constitution of the United States; to those who are assessed for and pay taxes on real or personal property; to those who have served in and have been honorably discharged from the military and naval service of the United States, and to exclude from the right of suffrage those who have borne arms against the United States in the late rebellion, or given to it aid and comfort. He said, as he understood the terms, there was no conflict between what was termed radicalism and conservatism. If to remove all that was wrong and prejudicial to our system just as fast as a due regard to the public interests would permit, then he claimed to be a radical. If it was conservatism to preserve in full force and effect all that was good and excellent in our present system, then he claimed to be a conservative. He denied that this is exclusively a white man's government. It was founded in behalf of man, without regard to race or color.

Mr. THAYER said in his remarks to pass this bill was clearly within the scope of constitutional power. The question to be solved was: Was it consistent with justice, and was it demanded by the people of the United States? This was not a question which alone concerned seven thousand voters of this city, but it involved the honor, good faith, justice and magnanimity of a great nation, which makes this little spot the central seat of its empire and power. If it concerned the honor of the United States that a certain class of people in a portion of its territory subject to its jurisdiction and control should be benefited in consideration of the change which has taken place in its condition; and if the fidelity which had been exhibited in the midst of great and severe trials demand the elevation of a race to a higher political degree, should the United States be prevented from the accomplishment of that grand and serious purpose by the handful of voters who temporarily encamp under the shadow of the Capitols. In advocating the bill he held that equal and impartial justice was the first duty of the nation.

Mr. VAN HORN, of New-York, replied to remarks of the gentlemen on the Democratic side who had argued that this was a white man's government. He asked, why not accept the new order of things instead of defending the horrid crime of the slavery of the past? The government was not only for the white man, but for all of whom it commands obedience and support, and the time now is when the black man has rights which the white man is bound to respect. We should allow the colored men who during the war had shown their capacity to secure liberty and permanently establish it a chance to vindicate themselves before the world. He argued in favor of impartial suffrage in the District of Columbia, remarking in this connection that the blacks here had been consistently loyal, and that, if it had depended on the white citizens, slavery would have been in existence at the present day.

RAILROAD LANDS FOR WEST VIRGINIA.

Mr. LATHAM introduced a bill granting lands to the State of West Virginia for railroad purposes.

NEW SITE FOR A NAVY-YARD.

Mr. PHELPS offered a resolution calling upon the Superintendent of the Coast Survey to furnish a statement of the advantages, if any, of the Patuxent River, Maryland, for a navy-yard, stating the depth of water, &c. It was adopted.

THE FRENCH EXPOSITION.

Mr. RAYMOND presented the memorial of the New-York Chamber of Commerce in relation to the French Exposition, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

The House adjourned.

THE RECORDS OF THE WAR.

Ford's Theatre to be the Depository.

The Secretary of War has addressed the following letter to the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 15, 1865.

SIR: The Surgeon-General has applied for the assignment of the property known as Ford's Theatre for the deposit and safe-keeping of the records relating to soldiers discharged for disability incurred in the service or who have died in battle, in hospital or in rebel prisons. These records are among the most important of the government, both as relates to the government itself and to individuals, for they are the records and title papers upon which the widows and orphans of those who are entitled to the support and bounty of the government depend as evidence of their just claims. Ford's Theatre was the scene of the murder of the late President, ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Shortly after that tragic event, it was about to be opened again as a place of theatrical entertainment and amusement. The public feeling regards that spot as hallowed by the blood of their martyr President, and considered that its desecration as a place of theatrical exhibition would be a national reproach and an outrage against humanity. By the President's order, therefore, the property was taken possession of, to be applied to some fitting public purpose, under the sanction of Congress. Inasmuch as it was private property, it seemed proper that a just compensation should be made to the owner, and a conditional purchase was therefore made under the authority of the President by the Quartermaster-General, at the price of $100,000, subject to the approval of Congress. It has been converted into a fire-proof building by the orders of this department. One of the most striking features of the character of the late President was his deep sympathy for the sick and wounded, and all who suffered in the service of their country during its contest to suppress the rebellion. It was his well-known habit, as often as time and other duties would allow, to visit the hospitals and administer comfort to the suffering inmates. There would seem to be no more fitting purpose to which the building could be applied than to have the spot hallowed by his blood consecrated to the preservation of the memorials of those who, like himself, suffered as martyrs in the national cause. It is necessary, however, that an appropriation should be made by Congress, and authority given to consummate the purchase. I would respectfully ask that a special appropriation be made in order that the specified purpose may be carried into effect, by consummating the purchase of the property.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations.

This appropriation will undoubtedly be made. The records which are to be provided for are now kept in a building on Pennsylvania-avenue, near the War Office, which was originally built for stores, and which was the only building that could be obtained. It is not large enough to accommodate properly *one-third* of the documents that will eventually claim the custody of the government. It is already overcrowded, and large bundles of these papers still lie in the cellar of the building for lack of room to arrange and dispose of them properly.

These papers are the reports, sent from the field and the hospitals by surgeons, of the wounds, sickness and death or recovery of private soldiers. They are absolutely indispensable to determine the claims sent in from every part of the country for *pensions*. They are, in fact, the *title-deeds* of every pension held by widows and orphans throughout the United States; and a fire in an hour might destroy them forever.

It is also proposed to place in FORD'S Theatre, when fitted up, the Army Museum, with its collection of specimens and the various offices connected with it. It is said to be by far the most extensive and valuable of its kind in the world, and contains a greater number of interesting specimens than all the army museums of Europe. The order recently issued from the Surgeon-General's Office giving illustrations of its character, in the engravings of some of the specimens, shows its value. FORD'S theatre has been wholly refitted, and is simply now an immense open building, with three fire-proof floors, fire-proof staircase, &c. It is admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended.

New-York State Temperance Society.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Wednesday, Jan. 17.

The New-York State Temperance Society commenced its first annual session in this city to-day at the First Baptist Church, Vice-President SAMUEL MORRIS, of Catskill, in the chair. J. C. GALLUP, of Oneida County, was chosen Secretary.

The morning session was devoted to preliminary business.

Sessions will be held three times each day.

About sixty delegates are present from the various parts of the State, and a lively interest is manifested in the object of the meeting.

Revs. Messrs. KNOX, of Rome; IVES, of Auburn; ROBINSON, of New-York; PERKINS, of Buffalo; and JAY, of Penn Yan, will address a public meeting to-night.

The sixty delegates have signed the constitution of the society.

Col. Quinn—He is Exonerated from the Charges Preferred Against Him.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Jan. 17.

Letters from Maj.-Gens. LOGAN, PRENTISS and LEGGETT are published in to-day's papers, fully exonerating Col. QUINN, of the Twelfth Michigan, from the charges preferred against him while in the army.

Destructive Fire in Lowell—Burning of a Cotton Mill.

LOWELL, Mass., Wednesday, Jan. 17.

The Hosford and Chase mill was burned this morning. Loss about $150,000, which is probably covered by insurance. The fire originated in the dry-room.

Some 50,000 pounds of wool was burned, with much valuable machinery. The mill employed about two hundred hands.

Fenian Convention in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Wednesday, Jan. 17.

A Chicago letter in to-day's *Courier* says that a grand Fenian Convention will be held in this city on the 1st of February next.

THE MEXICAN BORDER.

Capture of Bagdad by a Party of Texas Fillibusters.

Surrender of the Imperial Garrison of One Hundred and Seventy-five Men.

An Imperial Gunboat Summoned to Surrender.

She Opens Fire on the Fillibusters, who Retire but Still Hold the City.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Jan. 16.

The Matamoras *Ranchero*, of the 5th inst., contains the following highly important and exciting intelligence:

Several officers and men crossed from Clarksville, Texas, and took up quarters apparently for the night.

Shortly after midnight the guards at the ferry and along the river were surprised, and disarmed by this party.

Such lighters as were at hand were immediately seized, and with them the party crossed the military force at Clarksville, about one hundred strong, mostly composed of negroes, and entered Bagdad.

The Imperial garrison in Bagdad, about one hundred and seventy-five, was completely surprised and captured. The commander of the post and the Captain of the post were taken prisoners while in bed. It is reported from Lellia that the latter escaped.

The fillibusters, upon capturing the town, immediately inaugurated a system of plunder and pillage. The warehouses were gutted, and their contents crossed over to the American side of the river.

The Imperial gunboat *Antonio* was called upon to surrender, but she answered with a broadside, which for a time scattered the fillibusters.

A second demand for the surrender of the gunboat was subsequently made, which was answered in a similar manner.

The *Antonio* at the time was en route up the river. An Austrian sergeant on board of her was killed.

At daylight the French men-of-war in the harbor opened fire upon the fillibusters, compelling them to take refuge in the upper part of the town.

The last accounts stated that the fillibusters still held the town.

The deaths reported on each side are thirty-one.

It is stated that the fillibusters are commanded by Gen. REED.

Gen. CRAWFORD has started from Brownsville for the scene of action.

The last accounts say that 1,300 Imperialists have left Matamoras to attack the fillibusters.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Jan. 16.

Intelligence is just received that 400 fillibusters, under the command of Gen. REED, crossed the Rio Grande from the American side, and captured Bagdad on the Mexican side, below Matamoras, taking prisoners the Imperial garrison, numbering about 17 men.

The French Troops Falling Back to San Luis de Potosi.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Jan. 16.

A citizen arrived at San Antonio, Texas, on the 3d inst., after a ten days' trip from Monterey and Saltillo. He gave the information that the French troops had fallen back to San Luis Potose.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

News from Mexico—General Stampede from Monterey—Progress of the War—Troops to be Sent to Protect Monterey, and Clear the Department of Guerrillas—Earthquake in Various Places—Sentences of Courts-Martial—Destructive Fires at Matanzas.

HAVANA, Thursday, Jan. 11, 1866.

The latest advices from Mexico do not speak very favorably for the progress of the Imperial cause. The guerrillas still abound, and MAXIMILIAN hardly holds what he possesses, notwithstanding the assistance of his French allies. What would be his destiny if they should be withdrawn, it needs no gift of prophecy to foretell. The feeling in the country, and the little security that the Imperial Government it is supposed can afford, is manifested by the last accounts received from Monterey.

As I mentioned in a former letter, that city had lately been the scene of a sanguinary contest, in which the Republicans were worsted with considerable losses, and compelled to leave the place in the greatest confusion. The Imperialists boasted much of their triumph at the time, and of the flight of ESCOBEDO, the leader of the Republicans who headed the attack on Monterey, and entered the city, from which he was, however, driven out in great confusion. One would imagine that after this victory of the Imperialists the city would have returned to its former condition, and the inhabitants have quietly resumed their occupations, confiding in the prowess of their brave defenders.

So far is this from being the case, that the inhabitants are leaving the city en masse, although it is garrisoned by a force of Mexicans of the Imperial army. Whether they do not place confidence in their loyalty toward MAXIMILIAN, or suppose them not equal to cope with the Republican guerrillas, is not mentioned; but the accounts received give a deplorable condition of the state of things there, and as these accounts proceed from Imperial official sources, they are not likely to be exaggerated. According to these, more than 3,000 passports were made out at the Prefect's office in Monterey in two days and a half, while the greater part of the inhabitants had left without them, above 2,000 having left on foot for the neighboring towns and villages. On the 13th of last month Monterey contained not more than 8,000 souls, when three days before it contained more than 40,000. At the above-named date there was not a single foreigner remaining in the city; only five clothing stores were open, and the merchants were sending their goods to Saltillo. At this last named place more than two million dollars' worth of property, sent from Monterey, had been stored up until it could be sent under escort to San Luis. Many families, not judging even Saltillo safe, had also left for San Luis. The authorities of Monterey, the archives and employes of the custom-house and treasury had also left, so that the city was entirely deserted, and the roads filled with carriages, wagons and people on foot. This wholesale emigration has been caused by the departure of the French troops under Gen. JEANNINGROS, as little confidence appears placed in the Mexican forces who garrison the place under Cols. QUIROGA and TINAJERO. So great is the fear of the Republicans, that the authorities of the city had previously hired houses in Saltillo, having asked leave to throw up their offices in Monterey. The troops under Gen. JEANNINGROS were expected to arrive at Saltillo on the 16th ult., having arrived on the 14th ult. at Santa Maria, which is only nine leagues from Saltillo. The Mexican force left to garrison Monterey consisted of 500 men, two of their commanders, TINAJERO and MONTEJANO, occupying the fortress and government buildings, whilst a third, QUIROGA, was to keep guard in the environs of the city. The Republicans were in the meantime encamped in various localities not very far off; NARANJO was at Pesqueria Grande; TREVINO at Cadereyta; JIMENEZ, CORTINA and ESCOBEDO at China. The last-named had some artillery with them.

The strategic movement of the Imperialists is to concentrate their forces at Saltillo; for the town of Parras, on the other side of Saltillo, which had been, like Monterey, evacuated by the greater part of the Imperial forces—there being left there, at the request of the inhabitants, a small force of 120 men, by the French commanding officer, LA HAYRIE. This latter arrived at Saltillo on the 14th ult. Many of the inhabitants of Parras, like those of Monterey, had sought refuge at Saltillo.

To quiet the alarm occasioned by the withdrawal of the French forces from the above-named places, the

(Continued on the Eighth Page.)

THE OTERO MURDER CASE.

TRIAL OF JOSE GONZALES.

Close of the Case for the Prosecution.

Dramatic Exhibition of the Blood-Stained Clothes.

Opening of the Defence—Eloquent Address of Wm. C. De Witt, Esq.

KINGS COUNTY OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Judge Gilbert and Justices Hovt and Voorhies.

The third day of the trial of GONZALES for the murder of OTERO, found an increased crowd in attendance, a perfect multitude of men thronging the halls, corriders and room itself. The Clerk of the Court, Mr. JERRY STEVENS, exerted himself, as did the several officers of the court to afford accommodations for the great number of newspaper men who pressed upon them for room and facilities in the discharge of their duty.

Judge GILBERT deems it well to sit an hour earlier than do his brother Judges, and had he been able to screw up the bar and jury to an equal zeal with his own, he would have continued the session of the day until 8 or 9 o'clock in the evening, unbroken by rest or recess for even a moment.

The developments of the day were most interesting, closing the case of the prosecution and including the opening of Mr. DE WITT, of the prisoner's counsel. Capt. WADDY, who arrested GONZALES, and has had him in charge, created a decided sensation by the exhibition of the fearfully cut and stained clothing of the murdered man—clothing which was literally stiff with the blood of the victim, and slashed in many places by the knife or dagger of the assassin.

The court opened promptly at 10 o'clock.

EVIDENCE OF EDWARD FAUGH.

I lived on the 22d of November last at the Hotel de Cuba, in Bleecker-street, New-York; I know Frank Viela; he lived there at the time; I knew Pellicier, who resided there; I knew Gonzales by sight, and first saw him at Room No. 17, at the Hotel de Cuba, on Monday; it was the room occupied by Pellicier and Viela; I saw him again on Tuesday, and again on Wednesday, Nov. 22, between seven and eight in the morning; I slept that night in Viela's room with him; that night I saw a man with Pellicier, dressed in black, called Otero.

Direct Resumed—They said two lawyers came to see Pellicier; Gonzales said, "What did you tell them;" Pellicier said, "All that you know, tell them what I say and you'll go all right;" Pellicier said that that night we were all half tight.

Mr. De Witt objected that this was violating the privacy of defence. Objection overruled.

Witness continued—Gonzales said, "We'll see about it, don't talk so much:" Pellicier said, "They don't understand us here;" Gonzales sent Pellicier a note; this is the note.

Cross-examination—I have lived three months at the Hotel de Cuba; I slept there; now for a month and a-half I learned how to make cigars with the proprietor; I didn't room with Viela or Pellicier; they had No. 17 and they were changed; Viela let me sleep there that night because I had no money; I asked him at four o'clock; Gonzales was not there; I saw him between six and seven at the door that evening; a tall gentleman dressed in black was with him; he had a big black moustache; I saw Viela when we came from the steamer; it was when we came from Morris' office; it was between four and five; Viela had a letter to take to a French house; I went with him and Pellicier to the house in Eighth-street; got back between half past five and six; I left them at the corner of Broadway and Fourth-street; I went to the kitchen of the hotel, and then came up stairs; I stood there a few moments, and then went to Viela's room; it was a little after six; they sent me away; they were expecting some company, and didn't want me there; I went to the kitchen and staid a few minutes; I then went to the door and saw no one; I saw Gonzales when Viela and Pellicier came down; it was after this I saw Gonzales and Otero at the door; it was half or three-quarters of an hour after that; I next saw Viela between nine and half past nine that night in the room; I was lying down; I had no clock or watch; I heard the clock bell strike nine; I know of no church there; I counted nine; there was a clock in the office; I don't know where the clock was I heard strike; I was in the kitchen part of the time; I was at the door when I heard the clock strike; Viela came in in half an hour; he stayed five minutes, and then went out; I was half asleep when he came back; I am confined at the jail as a witness; I was put in No. 3; Gonzales is in No. 6; I am from Gibraltar; I speak Spanish and so did they; I don't know why I was put in cell No. 4; Judge Morris put me into the cell, and said I was to try and find out something as they were denying everything; I had been put in the debtor's room; they didn't know I was there; I was there seven days; it was the 2d of December they talked; it was in the evening; Pellicier spoke first; I was in there then one or two days; on this evening I first heard them; Pellicier said two lawyers came to see him; he said what did you tell 'em; he replied, all that you know; he said take care what you say, say what I told you and we go all right; Pellicier said I told then we were half tight; Gonzales said we'll see about that, don't talk so much; Pellicier said oh, they don't understand us; I could hear every word distinctly; they said some things I didn't care to hear; they talked about grub and cigars, and they used to send to each other; on the 4th of December Gonzales called Pellicier; the first time I saw him he had on a light coat, dark pantaloons and a soft hat; that was Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday; it was on the morning of Monday in Viela's room with Pellicier; I saw they had company and I left; they were not talking then; Gonzales had a moustache, but no beard; on Wednesday it was the same.

To Juror Childs—When they gave me the key they said nothing; it was Pellicier and Viela gave them the key; I lived formerly in Fourteenth-street at a private boarding-house; Mrs. Gleason keeps it; before that at Barcelona I was barkeeper and so on; at the Hotel de Cuba they rent rooms by the week, but not by the day or part of the day that I know of; I don't know the reputation of the house; I don't know whether I am paid for my time in jail; of course I understand that witnesses are paid for being there; I don't recollect that Judge Morris told me so; I have not been promised anything by the officers in jail; I know the Spanish Consul; I talked with him on the 23d; he did not promise me anything, nor any Spaniard; I had known Pellicier about six weeks, and Viela ever since he landed in the United States when Barnum's Museum was set on fire.

Re-direct—I took notes at the time of the conversation between Gonzales and Pellicier.

Objected to, and objection deferred until memorandums shall be produced.

EVIDENCE OF AURELIO AURANGO.

I lived in New-York from the 13th of November; I came from Havana on the *Liberty*; I knew Otero on the same vessel, also Gonzales.

Cross-examination—I did not know them in Havana; they were passengers; they spoke often together, were together and dined together; they were friendly; there was a Spanish boy sixteen years old; they were much together as Spaniards; they could not speak English; there were some fifteen or twenty passengers, and only four Spaniards.

EVIDENCE OF FRANCIS VIELA—(By an Interpreter, Emilo C. Garcia.)

On the 22d of November last I lived at the Hotel de Cuba; I know Pellicier; he resided at that time at the Hotel de Cuba; they roomed together, and had done so ten days; Pellicier at this time had a pair of gloves; they are lead-colored gloves (objected to and exception noted;) I know where he got them; I bought them; these are the ones; I know Gonzales; have seen him often; I saw him first at the Barcelona; we took breakfast together; it was on Sunday; it was the Sunday previous to the murder, the 19th of November; I don't understand English; I know some words; Pellicier was alone at the breakfast with me; after breakfast I saw Gonzales at the hotel, in the place where they put the hats, near the office; we three were there and a young man, a servant; a conversation took place between Gonzales and Pellicier, but I don't know what they said; I saw Gonzales after that in Broadway, on Monday, I think; I saw him again at the Cuba Hotel on Monday morning, at seven o'clock; I saw him after that the same night, at half-past seven in the evening; he was with a gentleman; I never saw him before; I can't describe him; it was dark; I saw Gonzales when he left the hotel with the man; Pellicier was in the room; this was the 22d; I didn't see Pellicier when he left; I had a razor at the hotel; this is the one; nothing became of it; I missed it the next day; it was kept in the trunk or table, I don't know which; that night I slept at the Cuba Hotel, in the room of Pellicier and myself; Edward Faugh slept there, and no one else; I don't know where Pellicier slept that night.

Cross-examination—I have lived here about six months; I have lived in a Cuban family, then in French's Hotel, and am now two months in prison; I was in the Hotel de Cuba from November 12 to 23; I had known Pellicier from the day he came to the hotel; it was three months before the murder; I saw Gonzales at the Barcelona Hotel on Sunday morning after breakfast with Pellicier; then again on Monday, again on the 22d, (Wednesday,) the day after the murder; I don't know the time of the day; I saw the other man with Gonzales on Wednesday, about half-past seven o'clock in the evening; Pellicier was in his room; I was looking for the key of my room; Gonzales and the other man were at the Hotel Cuba on the stairs, and I was in the room getting the key; I staid down stairs until the man went up stairs and came down; it took him ten minutes; I then stood at the door again; I went off then with Pellicier on the street; we went to Broadway all together; Gonzales, Pellicier and the other man walked together; I was ahead of them; I did not talk with them as we walked; they went to Broadway, I went alone; I don't know what they did; I lost them; I then got into a Bleecker-street car and rode down; I did not see the conductor until yesterday; I don't know who was the conductor; I rode only a little and did not pay my fare; I left the car one block from Broadway in Bleecker-street; I can't remember who was conductor; the car was filled and I was outside; I went on the platform of the car only; my beard I have not always worn as it is now; when I came I had a moustache; never a full beard; I did not talk with the conductor; I saw no one there that I knew; I had no object in getting on the car and rode only about one block; I only rode across Broadway; I then went to the St. Nicholas coffee-house on Broadway; it's under the St. Nicholas Hotel; I staid about an hour or more playing billiards, and then went to put a letter in the Post-office in Lafayette-square, near the French House near Eighth-street; I then went home to the Hotel de Cuba; it was about nine and one-quarter or nine and one-half o'clock; I stayed about ten minutes and went out to take a walk on Broadway, down the street and then up; I was alone; I came back about ten o'clock; I went down Broadway once and then back; I was gone one-half or three-quarters of an hour; I met a person that I knew; he was book-keeper of a hotel—Mr. Samsoni; I looked at the billiard-players, but did not play, nor know any one there; Samsoni and I went to the apothecary's shop; I parted with him at Great Jones-street, near the corner.

Redirect—I have worn my beard as now some three months.

To a Juror—I got on to the car in Bleecker-street because Pellicier told me to, and I didn't see him there, and being alone I got off.

Recross—Pellicier didn't say anything as to where we were going; this was in Bleecker-street; Pellicier told me just before we got to Broadway; it was just as we left the Hotel de Cuba that he told me; Gonzales and the other man were near us; Pellicier said take a car; I didn't ask why, nor did I know where we were going; this point was only ten or eleven yards from the Hotel de Cuba; when Pellicier told me it was about ten steps from the door, and then it was about that distance again when we took the car; the car was passing and we ran for it; this was all before we got to Broadway; the car did not stop, I jumped on as it was passing; I got on to the hind platform; I looked to see that the others got on; I saw Pellicier try to get on and miss it—it was too full; I said I can get it, and did; I did'nt go back to meet the others—it was too crowded; I had the intention, but did'nt meet them; I took Broadway down; nothing was said about where we were going before we left the hotel; sometimes Pellicier would go to a vessel, and I thought perhaps he was going again; we had been down by the City Hall cars before; I stood at the door while Edward went up stairs to call Pellicier; Edward gave Pellicier the key, and he went up to the room; I didn't go up after; I went up before he had the key, but didn't go into the room, because we hadn't the key; I don't know that Pellicier took the razors; I last saw them that day when I shaved myself; I left them either on my table or in my trunk; Pellicier was my room-mate; he had slept with me the night before, and had for some time; I walked out first from the hotel, then Pellicier; Gonzales and Otero were outside on the stoop; when we were upstairs Pellicier said nothing about going out; the first said was: "Take the car;" I did not know that the others were coming when I left the hotel; I only intended to go out as was my habit; I heard Pellicier say "Good night" to Gonzales; it was just when he said "Take a car;" I didn't notice whether they replied; I only paid attention to the car.

To Juror—I did not examine the car to see if they were there; I knew Pellicier could not get on, and had no occasion to look.

Re-crossexamined—After I got on I rode across Broadway—one block.

EVIDENCE OF DANIEL AYRES.

I am a physician; I went to the station-house with Dr. Carnochan; I examined a pair of gloves in connection with the hands of Pellicier; these are the gloves; [objection—exception noted;] there was a perfect correspondence between the hands of the person examined and the cuts in the gloves; I made a diagram at the time and have it here.

EVIDENCE OF SARAH EVANS.

I live at No. 77 Myrtle-avenue, corner of Canton-street; I recollect the night of the 22d of November; three foreigners came in there that night and staid an hour and a quarter and left about 9 o'clock; they talked together; I didn't understand them; they sat on the right hand of the room, at a table near Myrtle-avenue; one was a very large man—a fine looking man; I didn't notice the others; I didn't notice his whiskers or his hat; the others sat one on each side of the table; I didn't notice their faces; they drank three times; I waited on them; two of them didn't look at me; the other two kept their heads down; that corner is the darkest place in the room; they left together; one went out a little while and then came back; I wasn't there when he went out or came back; one spoke English and asked how much was to pay; he ordered the whisky, too; I didn't see which way they went; I saw Phillips there that night; I didn't notice how they were dressed; I couldn't notice either of the two; I didn't see Otero after he was killed; I was there when they came in; all came in together; I don't know the difference between the Spanish and French languages.

EVIDENCE OF CAROLINE BRUMNE.

I reside at No. 217 Centre-street; recollect Pellicier and Gonzales being there on the night of the 22d of November; saw them again the next morning, about 10 o'clock; Gonzales, when he came, had a moustache; when I saw him again it was shaved off; he had also changed his coat and cap; there were no other Spaniards at the house at that time; they brought no luggage when they came; Gonzales had some gold, which he showed me on Saturday, and said that that was the kind of money they had in the Spanish country; he seemed kinder lonesome, I thought.

A recess was then taken for half an hour. At the afternoon session the prosecution continued.

EVIDENCE OF C. D. SMITH, M. P.

I was at the City Park when the gloves were found; I tried to put them on Pellicier; he made a great deal of trouble about it, said the gloves were not his, and he wouldn't have them on; I was there when the knife and back of the razor were found; Roundsman Wilmer found them; I was there when Wonderly was in the Park, and when he searched the body; I was not present when the hat was found.

EVIDENCE OF PATRICK CORR, M. P.

I am a policeman, and was in the Park on the night of 22d November; I discovered the dead body of a man, a razor and a glove the next morning; this is the razor; it laid close by the dead body; the blade was out at the time; we found that the next morning; I had been in the vicinity of the Park that night, but heard no noise; I was present when Wonderly searched the body; the glove had blood on it, and the fingers were cut; it was partly turned inside out; it was very dark that night; no lamps were lighted; it was a left hand glove; witness pointed out the place on the diagram where the glove was found; this is the glove I found, I think; I found the blade at night, the handle next morning.

EVIDENCE OF GEO. HOLMES, M. P.

I am a policeman and was in the Park on this night; I found a glove there, the right hand glove; this it is, and this is the place on the diagram where I found it.

EVIDENCE OF T. C. WILMOT, M. P.

I was in the City Park on the morning of the 23d about six and a-half o'clock; I found a dagger; this is it. (Witness indicated on the map the place where he found the dagger.)

EVIDENCE OF JAS. W. ASHTON, M. P.

I was at No. 217 Centre-street when Gonzales was arrested: I am Seargent of the Forty-ninth Precinct; I examined his room and found his clothing; they were hung up; these are the clothes I found—pants, shirt and pants—this shirt looks like the one; the pants I don't recollect; these look like them; I put no marks on them; they were taken to the Station-house; Officers Lahinbill and Carr were there at the time; we took the clothes and prisoner in a carriage to the Station-house; Gonzales had on a new suit of dark clothes, dark cap with spotted band; he was dressed as he is now; there was a lady there, the keeper of the saloon's wife; there was a trunk in the room, not his.

To the Court—A man who slept in the same room said they were his clothes (Gonzales'.) (Objected to and excluded.)

Cross-examination—Except what I heard I have no knowledge that they were his clothes; there was a parcel of clothes; there was a pair of drawer—I noticed a mark of blood on them—and these are the ones. (Objected to and excluded.)

To Juror Childs—The landlady said they were his clothes. (Objected to and ruled out. Mr. Childs has a pleasant way of asking questions, and the answers are generally ruled out.

EVIDENCE OF JNO. B. WONDERLY, M. P.

I was in the City Park on the night of the 22d of November last; the body was found there (witness pointed it out on the diagram) near the centre; I examined it and found $200 in gold and $16 55 in greenbacks, stamps and pennies, knife and pocket-book; there were $5 pieces, a $3 and two $1; it was rolled up like pennies; his right pocket was pulled out; the knife was in the watch pocket; there was a hotel receipt and some cards of no importance; I went to New-York that night to the Barcelona Hotel; I examined Gonzales' room; I examined a room there; I examined two rooms; I found nothing at all in his room; it was locked; it was between 12 and 1 at night; I was at the jail when his coat was examined; I have seen this card before, it was cut out of his right sleeve-lining; this is my signature on it.

Cross-examination—His knife was in his watch pocket, it was a small pen-knife; I gave everything up at the Station-house.

Mr. McCue—Where is the money and where these other things?

Mr. Morris—The money is in the bank; the others are in the Coroner's hands.

EVIDENCE OF CAPT. G. A. WADDY, M. P.

I am captain of the Forty-fourth Precinct; I was in the City Park that night between eleven and twelve, and was there two hours; I found a hat, a razor, razor-case, blade of a razor and dagger sheath; (witness looked at the articles shown;) these are the articles I found; the hat had three cuts then, as now; (a lot of clothing was shown him;) I found these clothes—coat, shirt, vest, pants and drawers at the boarding house in Centre-street, and have been in my possession until Monday morning; (a second lot shown him, a coat, shirt, vest and pants;) these were on the dead body; (sensation through the audience—the clothes being cut all over, stiff with blood, and most offensive in smell—the witness in displaying them to the reporters made all that was possible out of their fearful condition, in the way of dramatic effect, and then left them under the noses of the aforesaid;) I arrested him; he attempted to escape; I found in his pocket $45 in gold, $36 in paper and some small change, ten pennies; we stripped him, and found under the collar of his coat, in the lining, two drafts; they were in the coat he has on; the hole is still in the coat; (he pointed it out to the jury;) these are the drafts found in his collar; I marked them both.

The interpreter then read the drafts as given in the TIMES of yesterday.

Evidence Resumed—I was at the jail on Christmas when Edward and Gonzales were there; his coat and pants were changed; he put on these himself; I understand what he says when he says "Yes;" ("that's extraordinary," Mr. McCue;) he says he got them in Havana; I asked him if they were his clothes; he said "Si," and then put them on at my request; I undone them and showed them to him; he said "Si," and nodded his head; I told him to put them on, and motioned to him and he at once did so; I told Edward to ask him where he got them; he said Havana; he also asked how much he gave for them; he had no beard on his face when I arrested him; the clothes had stains on them when I looked at them; I can't point out those on the bottom of the pants; they have been rubbed off; there are stains on the pocket; the spots that were on the coat and vest were rubbed off; I was in the Park when the surveyor took the measurement for the diagram; this is correct; I have examined it before; I was present when Gonzales saw the body of Otero.

Q.—What did he do, if anything?

Mr. McCue—We object. This is wholly irrelevant; something like the rule applied to witches in the olden time. (Exception noted.)

A.—The body was in an ice-box; the prisoner was brought; the ice was removed; the lump of ice on the face was removed, and the prisoner looked down and started.

Cross-examination—I do not know that the shirt is not that of Gonzales; I don't understand Spanish; he showed no reluctance when I asked him to put on the pants; the shirt was not there; I stripped him in my office; Sergts. Ashton and Smith were there; Smith was there when we showed him the body, so was the Coroner; I took him in a carriage to the dead-house; I had taken him to the photographer's; the Spanish Consul suggested that it would be well to show him the dead body; the Coroner and the Sergeant were there; Pellicier was not there; he had been down before; the dead-house is fourteen feet square, a light room; it was about the middle of the day; the light comes in from the ceiling; the face was disfigured; the head had been cut off short; the pants now are as they were when I took them from him; some of the blood spots were taken off; the clothes have been in my hands since I got them; they have been handled some.

To the Court—The temperature was warm; the next day it was wet and damp.

The interpreter, *Emile Garcia*, was sworn, and said he had translated the writing of Gonzales to Pellicier in the cell, as follows:

"That man who is in No. 4 is a spy, who writes what we speak together. Then put yourself in care or attention as to what you say."

I saw razors in the room; this is one of them.

Mr. McCue objected to the introduction of the razors as evidence, as they were proven to belong to Vila. The Court overruled him. (Exception noted).

I saw Pellicier (objected to; exception noted) go to Vila's trunk in the room and take out the razors and put them in his pocket; he came down stairs; Messrs. Gonzales and Otero were at the door; they went off together and I didn't see them again that night; it was between six and seven; I was at the jail on Christmas, when Waddy and Gonzales were there in the large room.

Q.—Did Gonzales change his coat and pantaloons?

Mr. McCue—I object to the form of the question; it is leading in its nature. (Overruled and exception noted.)

A.—He did; he put on a light gray coat; he put on black pantaloons; these are the garments.

Q.—Did he say where he bought them? (Objected to, and exception noted.)

A.—Yes, Sir, in Havana; he said he paid for the pants $4, and for the coat forty rials; he did not remember well because it was long ago; he said nothing about suspenders, nor about the pantaloons being a little long for him; I have heard a conversation in jail between Gonzales and Pellicier.

To Mr. McCue—It was in the jail; one in No. 12 and the other in No. 6; I was in No. 4; they talked in Spanish; I heard with my ears; [laughter;] I saw neither of them; I heard it from the door on the hall.

ADDRESS OF MR. W. C. DE WITT.

Mr. DE WITT then addressed the Court as follows:

MAY IT PLEASE THE COURT, GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: The law is full of Charity. An unfriended stranger, sojourning among a people with whose customs and language he is unacquainted, and suddenly arraigned at the bar of justice, charged with the most terrible of crimes, is not left to struggle, solitary and alone, with his misfortunes. The Supreme Court—the highest equity tribunal of the State—is bound to select, from among the members of its bar, some counsel for his defence; and counsel thus selected are in turn bound by the highest obligations of their profession to advise him wisely, and to defend him with all the ability they possess. It is thus my associate and myself have come into this case. I confess I find myself engaged in a most unequal contest. Upon the other side is every encouragement, every aid, every power which a prosecution could require—the plaudits of the press, the energy and ability of the District Attorney; the wealth of the county and the immeasureable and tireless assistance of the police. Upon this side is a foreigner, without a dollar and without a friend, who cannot understand the language in which he is tried, and who is not able to summon a single thing to his assistance. It was to have been hoped that the odds would have ended here and that this man would have gone fairly to his trial. But I need not withhold from you the fact that, in addition to all these auxiliaries of the prosecution, there has been created in this community a public sentiment which I have felt pressing into every nook and crevice of this trial for a conviction. And why is this so? The prisoner is like unto us all. He is not a rabbit on the run, nor a pigeon on the wing, nor a bullock in the slaughter-house. But he is a man, clothed with all the attributes of humanity, your peer for the purposes of this trial, freighted with an immortal soul, and entitled to all the amenities of civilization. He wears the likeness of his Maker, and he humbly subscribes to the religion of the Cross. That public opinion, therefore, which thirsts for his blood is essentially barbarous; and that malice or passion which would marry him to the gallows regardless of the agency of the civil law, arises from the basest and most malignant instincts of the human breast. But, gentlemen, you will not be influenced by such feelings. You have been selected by reason of your freedom from prejudice, your fairness or impartiality, and you have been sworn to discharge your duties well and truly according to the law and the evidence. Aside from your own honor the responsibility and solemnity of your position, I doubt not, would alone be sufficient to make you loyal to your trust. You are here passing upon no question of property, interpreting no contract, settling no quarrel nor deciding none of the ordinary litigations known to the civil law. Here you mark out destiny—here you determine the issue of life or death—here you assume a power which some of the wisest philosophers have supposed beyond the proper province of human authority. How came you by this great power, and in what way are you to discharge this solemn responsibility so as to be void of all offence? These are questions of the utmost importance to you, gentlemen of the jury, and they are questions which I find it my duty to answer. On your individual capacity you have no right to pass upon this case. Simply as twelve men voluntarily assembled together in a public park or a public hall, or even in this room, you would possess no power to decide the questions here involved, or to designate what should be the future of the prisoner. All your power as jurors comes from and is defined by the law of the land. If, therefore, through passion or prejudice, or zeal, or even inattention, you break through any of the rules or disregard any of the injunctions of the law as it may be fairly given to you by counsel or charged to you by the Court, you will have exceeded your authority, and this man's blood is upon your own hands. If, however, you bring your unbiassed reason alone to the adjudication; if you are faithful to to principles of the law: if you direct your course by the lights which the wisdom of the jurists have set up to guide your footsteps, you may return again to your homes conscious, whatever may be your verdict, that you, at least, are absolved from all responsibility, and have discharged your duty honorably to yourselves and justly toward the State. Let me call your attention, therefore, to some well settled and fundamental principles of the law, which must guide you in this case. You have all heard of the ancient rule, that upon any criminal trial, where, after a full survey of the facts proven, the jury entertain a reasonable doubt as to the guilt of the accused, that doubt compels them to acquit. This rule has been sanctioned by the experience of many generations, and elucidated by a long series of decisions and commentaries. It is to-day perhaps one of the clearest and best established principles in the books. Allow me to call your attention to some of the leading doctrines on this subject applicable to the case in hand. I read first from the well-known volume entitled American Criminal Law, by Dr. Wharton: "In every criminal case the defendant's guilt must be made out by evidence sufficiently conclusive to exclude any reasonable supposition of his innocence." This, you will perceive, is the general principle. I will now proceed to that branch of it upon the application of which I shall here insist. I need not tell any lawyer that the book I now hold in my hand constitutes the most learned, philosophic and logical compedium of the rules of evidence in the libraries of the world. I refer to Starkie on evidence. In the chapter from which I shall read, the different kinds of evidence are fully explained. First, preponderating evidence, which is explained by its name. Second, *prima facie* evidence, which is of a nature that does not absolutely demonstrate the fact sought to be proven, but raises so strong a probability in its favor that it must be believed, unless that probability be rebutted. Neither of these classes of evidences are sufficient in a criminal cause. He then proceeds to the only remaining class which is necessary, particularly and and only in criminal cases, and this class is denominated conclusive evidence. Conclusive evidence is that sufficiency of testimony which excludes the possibility of the truth of any other hypothesis than the one attempted to be established. I now read from volume 1, page 510. "Thirdly, It is essential that the circumstances should be of a conclusive nature and tendency. * * Such evidence (to wit circumstantial evidence) is always insufficient where assuming all to be proved which the evidence tends to prove some other hypothesis may still be true, for it is the actual exclusion of every other hypothesis which invests mere circumstances with the force of proof. Whenever, therefore, the evidence leaves it indifferent which of several hypotheses is true, or merely establishes some finite probability in favor of one hypothesis rather than another, such evidence cannot amount to proof *however great the probability may be.*" "It is essential," he adds, "that the circumstances should, to a moral certainty, actually exclude every hypothesis but the one proposed to be proved." I will read an extract from but one of the twenty or thirty decisions corroborating this principle which I have upon my brief. In Hiller *vs.* The State, 4 Blackford's Reports, page 559, the Court says: "The principle is well settled that in all criminal cases whatsoever it is essential to a verdict of condemnation that the guilt of the accused should be fully proved, that neither a mere preponderance of evidence nor any weight of preponderant evidence is sufficient for the purpose unless it generate full belief of the fact to the *exclusion of all reasonable doubt.*" You will perceive that upon the testimony given in criminal cases the question is not between the relative probabilities of two theories—the one of guilt and the other of innocence—it is not as to which side or which theory has the preponderance of proof, but as to whether the prosecution has made out guilt to the irresistible exclusion and falsification of any other supposition in the case. The question for you to decide is not whether you believe the prisoner to be guilty or innocent, however strong your belief upon the subject may be, but whether the testimony is indeed absolutely irreconcilable with any other supposition. One other extract from Mr. Starkie, for I wish these lights to shine upon us as we proceed, and I have done with these preliminary quotations from the law. He says:

"The force of circumstantial evidence being exclusive in its nature, and the mere coincidence of the hypothesis with the circumstances being in the abstract insufficient unless they exclude every other supposition, it is essential to inquire with the most scrupulous attention what other hypothesis there may be which may agree wholly or partially with the facts in evidence. Those which agree even partially with the circumstances are not unworthy of examination, because they lead to a more minute examination of those facts with which at first they might appear to be inconsistent; and it is possible that, upon a more minute investigation of these facts, their authority may be rendered doubtful, or may be even altogether disproved. In criminal cases the statement made by the accused is in this point of view of the most essential importance. The effect may be, on the one hand, to suggest a view of the case which consists with the innocence of the accused, and which might otherwise have escaped observation; on the other hand, its effect may be to narrow the question to the consideration whether that statement be or be not excluded and falsified by the evidence." These, gentlemen, are the principles by which you are to try this case. The product of wisdom, indorsed by the experience of centuries, you cannot escape their control. Doubtless they are merciful, but mercy is the main element of our Christian jurisprudence. They are plain and simple. They relieve you of a world of difficulty. Under their guidance you are not required to weigh all the multifarious circumstances brought out on this trial in the balance of a careful and exact logic, deciding as to the truth of each, and measuring the result of all. You are not compelled to pass upon the veracity of each witness involving a minute attention to his conduct upon the stand, the motives by which he may have been actuated or the mistakes he may have made, nor are you called upon to state whether in your judgment or according to your belief, the prisoner did this murder. You are solely and simply to decide whether the existence of the prisoner's innocence according to his assertion and his explanations is absolutely inconsistent and incompatible with the circumstances established.

With this plain and simple question as the test and touchstone of this solemn arbitration, I will now state the prisoner's defence. We have no new or puzzling theory to advance. We have invented no novel or sensational philosophy as a sample of professional shrewdness or dexterity. The defence rests entirely upon the prisoner's simple story, consistent as it is with all the testimony to which you have listened, and which, under the rules, I have read in your hearing, it seems to me you must necessarily adopt. I will tell you first where the prisoner says he was at the time of the murder. Gonzales says that upon that occasion he walked down with Otero from the Hotel de Barcelona to the hotel in Centre-street, where they met Viela and Pellicier; that after stopping there a short time he left in company with Otero, Viela and Pellicier, who proposed to take a trip to Brooklyn; that feeling disinclined to accompany his fellow countrymen into what he supposed to be a somewhat distant portion of another city, he parted with them, and strolled up to Broadway, and that he spent his time promenading and observing the sights of that thoroughfare until 10 o'clock or thereabouts, when he returned to the place in Centre-street, where he had previously procured lodgings and board. Among the people whom he saw and passed he is not able to name, much less to produce one as a witness upon the stand; but I submit that that is not to weigh against him, for it might easily be the case with any old resident of the city, and much more so with a foreigner totally unacquainted with our language and our citizens. The balance of his story is of course made up of explanations. His counsel have very naturally inquired of him about the circumstances which the prosecution allege against. To give proper force and system to his replies him, it is necessary that I should in brief review the testimony that has already been rendered in the course of this trial. The prosecution rely, as I understand it, mainly upon these four facts. First, the identification, or the assumed identification of Gonzales as one of the parties with Otero upon the Bleecker-street car coming to the ferry, and then in the public-house of Mrs. ——, situated in the park, just before the supposed time of the murder. Second, the possession of gold and other money at the time of the arrest, whereas, previous to the fatal night he was apparently unable to pay his board. Third, the drafts of Otero concealed in the lining of his coat collar; and fourth, the spots of blood alleged to have been found upon his pantaloons. Although the testimony is very voluminous, these constitute the main points it has developed, and I propose to examine them in the order in which they have occurred. The prisoner's story flies directly in the face of the conductor's assumed identification. Criminal reports, gentlemen, are full of instances of mistaken identity. I will venture the assertion that every juror upon this panel has frequently fallen into such mistakes, and it is only the excessive positiveness of some men which produces witnesses to swear to having seen a stranger at some ordinary place of travel—met him casually—when it has become necessary to establish such a meeting in a court of justice. Why, it is but a few years since a young lady undertook to identify the body of a female found in Poughkeepsie as that of her own sister, when in reality her sister was well and at home. In the celebrated trial of Prof. Webster for the murder of Dr. Parkman, two respectable old friends of the doctor swore positively to have met him in the streets of Boston three or four days after his body had in reality, been dissected and secreted in the laboratory of the skillful criminal. Two men in New-Jersey were at one time convicted for the murder of an individual who was really alive and not the dead person at all. In all these cases the witnesses were friends of the party they professed to know, while here the conductor had at best seen the party in question but twice, and then only as one of the hundreds who daily travel upon his car. But more; I ellicited one fact from this conductor of rare and singular moment. Gonzales, he says, remained constantly after getting on, upon the rear platform, and I submit to you whether the lights of the car, for it was then dark, which were so constructed as to let passengers inside read papers easily, could have thrown enough light beneath the felt hat to reveal the person's countenance. While Otero, as the conductor would have us believe, with Pellicier and the witness Viela, entered the car itself. The person outside, it would seem, Gonzales, had money, and paid for four. Subsequently the person standing for Otero being inside with Viela and Pellicier, offered to pay for how many? Ah! there's the rub—for how many? Otero clearly must have known, if this story be true, who were with him. Why, in giving out the money, did he say in Spanish to the conductor—three? Three—that is, of course, Pellicier, Viela and himself. Where was Gonzales in Otero's mind? The conductor says he looked at the person on the rear platform, wondering that he should let his friend pay twice, I wonder at that, too. I can see no reason for it, but I incline very strongly to the belief that the person on the outside was not Gonzalez, and that he had no connection with the parties at all. But if it were necessary that another instance of mistaken identity should be added to the already long list, that of Phillips is at hand. Phillips surely was mistaken; for, aside from his contradictions of what he said before the Coroner, he tells us that Otero left the liquor shades at 9:30 o'clock at most, but a few minutes before the murder, having drank six such whisky-skins as the rum-shops of that locality afford; whereas Dr. Willets says—and a scientific fact like that is insurmountable—that upon the post-mortem examination he found Otero's stomach perfectly empty; that he thoroughly examined it, even to smelling of it, and it revealed no evidence of having contained liquor, at the time digestion was suspended by death. Phillips' recollections struggling through the mist of his debaucheries at the shades, is as dross in the face of this telling and incontrovertible fact. But we expect to go further. We will place upon the stand Mr. Murray and the man Alck, whom Phillips admits were present on the occasion mentioned, and we hope to show by them that Gonzalez was not one of these parties, but that they were entirely different men. Assuming, therefore, gentlemen that you will not regard the testimony of the conductor and Phillips—mere strangers attempting to identify strangers—as of that conclusive character the law requires, I pass to the question of the gold and money found on Gonzales when he was arrested. The District Attorney will have it that Gonzalez got money on the night of the murder. I see no proof of this. His arrest, you must bear in mind, was effected some days after this fatal affair, and the keeper of the house in Centre-street avers that in the meantime Gonzales was out, away from his place, several times, upon each of which occasions he might have procured funds. Now the prisoner has uniformly insisted from the start that this money honestly belonged to him, and that he received it by way of a loan from one of his fellow-countrymen whom he met in New-York by the name of Marraine Ampledo. Counsel then alluded to the difficulties the prisoner had encountered in endeavoring to procure his witnesses, and the facts bearing on this subject, and continued:

Ah! but says the District-Attorney, the concealed drafts; what of them? Gentlemen, the theory of the prosecution in this respect strikes me as utterly irrational. It can exist alone upon the supposition that the man was entirely ignorant of the nature of a draft; and that all along, from the time of the murder to the hour he was taken in custody, he supposed Otero's assassination to be unknown to his bankers and to the public. Clearly this could not have been the case if he was a guilty party. If he had played a part in that fearful drama of blood; if it was at his hands that those reiterated wounds were received, he would have watched every sign and listened to every word that might have ministered to the awful fear of pursuit and the dread of capture which would then have rankled in his very soul. Depend upon it, among the very first men who knew that the killing of Otero had been published to the world was the assassin trembling at the enormity of his crime. Well, the fact was published—published the very next morning. The drafts were upon a banker. Did not Gonzales know—if, indeed, he was aware of the murder at all—that those drafts were then worthless, and that it would be madness to attempt their collection? Aside from his fear of detection, would not the slightest intelligence have taught him to have destroyed them at once? The prisoner has, to my mind, a more reasonable explanation of their concealment—an explanation which in part we have corroborated. From some cause or another, a friendship of considerable warmth existed between Gonzales and the murdered man. This fact has disturbed many of the unfriendly witnesses against him; but, nevertheless, it still abides uncontradicted. Together they had left Havana, with its common reminiscences; together they had crossed the ocean; and together—notwithstanding one of them was rich and the other poor, the one was welcomed everywhere, and the other was coldly received—together they remained in New-York until separated by death. Community of language, of nationality and of habit bound them very closely to each other among a strange and singular people. It sufficiently appears that Otero was, as I have intimated, a man of some wealth; and that he had come to New-York to make purchases to a considerable extent. The prisoner saw Otero had many of these drafts with him for that purpose; that it naturally occurred to him that if his pockets were picked while he was going about the city his loss would be greater than he could afford, and that therefore he gave two of three drafts to Gonzales for safe-keeping, so that if one should meet with any loss, the other would still have enough in reserve. This is the way he chose to secure his money while he was going about to make his purchases. And the prisoner locates this receipt of the drafts by him as occurring in the lamp-store, about which you have already heard, and in the presence of Capt. Peterson, whom the District Attorney admits has left for parts unknown. Mr. Cuyas stated that Gonzales gave him this explanation also at the station-house. The prisoner further says that when he came to the house in Centre-street he was placed in a room with another man, a man of bad habits and suspicious conduct, and that fearing this man might rob him during the nightime while he was asleep, he tucked these precious documents away in the lining of his coat collar, and that there they remained awaiting the return of Otero until he was arrested. This latter fact, that he roomed with a strange man, is also substantiated by the keeper of the house in Centre-street, who states that he had an old confectioner—a Centre-street candy man—with him in Room No. 9, and still another fellow in Room No. 1. Now, then, gentlemen, I do not say that this explanation is not open to objection, or that it may not be severely ridiculed and assailed by the other side, but this I do say that it is no less probable than the theory of the prosecution, and that you cannot find it absolutely incompatible with the facts in proof. Then, gentlemen, as to the blood upon the pantaloons. Here, again, I resort to the story of the prisoner, because I hold it to be the duty of counsel not to invent theories of defence, but to urge the statements of his client, and because I believe, also, that that course is not only the more honorable, but the more efficacious in this case. We are indebted to the District Attorney for the assertion repeatedly made during this trial for the fact that Gonzales wore no suspenders. The Spanish Consul has related to you an instance of breaking a glass covering a picture or advertisement in the Hotel de Barcelona when Gonzales was present. The prisoner says that in helping to pick up the fragments on that occasion he cut his thumb slightly, but so that it bled; that in putting his hand in his pockets and in pulling up his pantaloons, there being no suspenders to hold them firmly, and this little wound being then fresh, these stains of blood were made upon his clothes. The clothes themselves show that it is only in this locality that blood-stains are to be found, and the explanation is therefore natural, simple and within that class of hypotheses of innocence which the law requires the testimony of the prosecution to falsify and exclude. The witness Veeler, stammering and incongruous as he was, told us toward the close of his testimony that, as he got upon the car with Otero and Pellicier, he heard Pellicier bid Gonzales good night. It was in Veeler's room that this conspiracy was hatched. It is a remarkable fact that, of these three men, Gonzales alone has no ownership in these murderous weapons upon the table. It is a fact armed with thunder that, of these three men, Gonzales alone was the friend of Otero. Great heavens, is it not possible that he, who was thus befriended, over whom Otero seemed even to watch with fatherly devotion, when he approached the hatchway in Partridge's store, or in endeavoring to obtain him employment, that he may be innocent and that Veller, who might lay in the embraces of the man whose bloody gloves have been so often exhibited, was the party who played the terrible part to which he is now assigned? The counsel then argued further the main propositions of the defence, and concluded as follows:—One more observation and I have done. It is a truth exceedingly grateful to a lawyer, but lamentable to a citizen—one which for the last few years has occurred again and again to my mind—that our law is in point of elevated civilization far in advance of our public sentiment. Men now-a-days set but a light value upon human life. Let a murder be committed, and let the newspaper press throw around it considerable interest and invest it with many sensations, and almost instantly the people begin to clamor for the execution of the accused. So violent is this condition of the popular mind that many have come to look upon the summary and extemporaneous proceedings of a court-martial as preferable to the slow but sagacious operation of the civil law. This is going back more than a century. In the first dawn of civilization such was the prevailing philosophy. Process against a prisoner assumed the character of vengeance rather than of fealty to the public safety. A forlorn beggar, found craving alms upon the high way, was tied to a cart-wheel and whipped till the blood ran copiously down his back. For a second offence his ear was taken off, and for a third he was hung. Capital punishment was inflicted for the minor offences of adultery, seditious language and theft. Progress made but slow work toward reform. One after another, however, new privileges were grudgingly extended to the prisoner. One after another rigorous punishments were abolished. The accused was first allowed benefit of clergy, then counsel in his behalf, then a right to challenge jurors, then the privilege of appeal, where likelihood of error existed, then—making up the full body of Christian charity—executive clemency took its birth—and thus through a long course of years the mild, wise and divine jurisprudence of our age gradually arose. Under its benign auspices my client demands the adjudication of his case. Much, I know, will be done—much has been done already to prevent its full application. A vast collection of circumstances will be appealed to one after another to enlist your faith in the theory of the prosecution, and it will be insinuated at least that although they may not reach the high character of conclusive evidence, that nevertheless they create a probability so strong that acquittal would be intolerable. You will, then, be told that no one but Gonzales and Pellicier could have committed this murder; that a terrible crime has been perpetrated; that the public safety demands extraordianry rigor; and that, in short, a victim is required. Listen not, as you regard your oaths, to these considerations. Abandon all disposition to serve private feeling or public passion. Submit their case to the test of your reason alone, and say if all the circumstances proven exclude the possibility of the prisoner's innocence; say if he has not offered explanations not altogether unreasonable or unlikely; say if it not possible, within the providence of Heaven, that while this awful assassination was going on, witnessed by no human eyes except those of the assailants' and the assailed, he may not have been wandering a stranger among the motley crowds on Broadway. Remember that upon this issue range all of hope, of fear, of joy, of agony to this unfriended Spaniard, To my mind, he is the most dependent person in the wide world. He has sat here witnessing the forms of this trial, scarcely understanding a word that has been uttered—hearing as one who hears not—and unable even to divine the manner in which his counsel pleads in his behalf. His home and friends are far away beyond the seas, and he tells me that there also are his wife and children, upon whom he prays to look once more before he dies. Remember that to him upon the one side is Spain, home, liberty, and upon the other the cell, the gallows and the grave, and reflect—for reflect you cannot too deeply—that as you deal out mercy to him it shall be ministered unto you when we shall stand, kindred to all nationalities, before the last great tribunal of the living God.

The Court then adjourned to this morning.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 17, 1866.

$1,500	U. S. 6s, '81 C	104	250	Western U. Tel	58
2,000	do	103⅞	50	do	57⅞
5,000	U. S. 6s, '67	122	300	do	56½
3,000	U.S.6s,5-20s. C'62	103⅞	300	do	57
11,500	do	104	720	N. Y. Cen	94¼
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 R.'64	102	200	do	94⅛
2,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'64	102	30	do	94
10,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.R.'65	102	100	do s30	93⅞
2,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'65	102⅛	100	do b10	94¼
500	U. S. 5s, 10-40s.C.	93	510	Del., L. & West. R.	150
20,000	do	93⅛	100	Morris & Essex R.	100
6,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.		700	Erie Railroad	93
	First Series	99¼	100	do	93⅛
5,000	do 2d Series	99	200	do	93⅛
1,000	do 3d Ser.	98⅞	200	do 2d call.c	93
5,000	U.S.6s, 1 Yr. Cer.		500	do s3	93
	New issue	98⅞	400	do c	93⅛
6,000	Ohio 6s, '70	93	100	do s2	93
2,000	Ill. Cou. Bs. '79	92	400	Hudson River R	105¼
6,000	Ind. War Loan	92	800	Reading R	103
2,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '67	92	300	do	102⅝
2,000	Erie 2d M. '79	101⅛	220	do	102⅝
6,000	Mich. So.S.F.Bs.	95	200	do 2d call s10	102⅞
5,000	Chi.&N.W.1stM.	83½	800	do	102⅛
5,000	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	85	53	Mich. Cen. R.	105½
1,000	Amer. Gold	139½	1500	M. S. & N. I.	70⅛
25,000	do s30	139½	600	do	70⅛
57	Merchants' Bank	110½	300	do s10	70
10	Am. Exchange Bk.	111	200	do 2d call	69⅞
20	Bank of New-York	112	200	do	69⅞
400	Canton Co	45	1000	Cleve. & Pitts	79⅛
100	do 2d call	44⅛	3200	do	79⅛
100	do	44⅞	2500	do	79⅛
100	Cen. Coal Co	45½	1500	do	79¼
100	do	45	1000	do	79
300	Cumb. Coal Pr	44⅛	50	do	78¼
200	do	44⅜	600	Chic. & N. W	32⅜
100	do b10	44⅜	100	Chi. & N.W.Pr	58⅝
100	do	44⅜	1200	do	58⅜
100	do	44⅜	100	Ill. Cen. R	127⅝
100	do 2d call	44⅜	400	Chi. & R. I.	105
20	Del. & Hud. C.	135	900	P., Ft. W. & C.	95⅝
200	Min. Min. Co.	16	400	do	95¾
600	At. Mail S. Co.	135	10	do	95¾

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

200	Erie Railway	93⅛	1000	Cleve. & Pitts	79⅛
1000	Reading R.	102⅛	700	P., F. W. & C.	95½
200	M. S. & N. I. R.	70			

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$4,000	U. S. 6s '81 C.	104	10	West. U. Teleg'h	50
3,000	Tr. Notes. 7 3-10s.		100	do	51
	First Ser.	99⅛	200	Chi. & N. W. P.	58
7,500	do Sec. Ser.	99	1200	do	57⅞
3,000	do Third Ser.	98⅞	400	Cleve. & P.	78⅞
4,000	do	98⅞	500	do b10	78⅝
6,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.		2000	do	78⅝
	New Issue	98⅞	500	Chi. & N. W.	32⅛
75,000	O. & M. Cer	26⅛	300	Chic. & R. Is	104⅞
100	Quick. Min. Co.	41½	400	do	104⅜
100	Central Coal	45⅜	100	do	104⅛
600	Reading R.	102⅛	100	do s10	104
500	Mich. S. & N. I.	69⅞	100	P.,F.W.&C.	94⅞
800	do	69⅝	530	do	94⅞
500	do	69⅝	100	do	94⅞
1000	do	69⅝	300	do	94⅝
200	do b10	69⅞			

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Canton Co	44⅛	600	Reading R.	102⅝
100	Cum. Coal Pr. c	44	20	do	102
200	Schuylkill Coal s3	15⅜	50	Mich. Cen. R	107
100	do	15⅜	200	Cleve. & P.x-d	78⅝
100	New-York Cen	94	200	do b3	78⅜
300	do b3	94	200	do	78⅜
300	Erie Railroad	92⅝	1400	do b3	78⅜
300	do c	93	700	do	78⅜
200	do	93	1100	do s3	78⅜
400	Mich. S.&N.I.R	69⅞	300	do c	78⅜
100	do b3	69⅝	400	do b10	78
800	do s3	69⅝	100	Chic. & N. W	32⅛
1400	do b3	70	200	do b3	32⅜
200	do	70	200	do	32⅜
100	do	70	200	P.,F.W. & C.x-d c	96
200	do c	69⅞	100	do	96
100	do s10	69⅞	200	do	95⅞

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

200	Cumb. Coal Pr. b30	45	300	Hud. Riv. R	105⅛
500	Schuylkill Coal s3	15⅜	200	Reading R	102⅛
200	do s3	15¼	200	do b3	102⅛
100	do	16	800	Cleve. & P. x-d	79⅛
100	N. Y. Central s3	93⅜	5000	do	79⅛
500	do	93⅛	500	do s3	79⅜
100	do s3	93⅛	100	do c	79
400	do	93⅛	100	do s60	77
300	Erie Railroad s3	92⅛	500	do c	78⅞
200	Mich. S. & N. I. b3	70	100	Chi. & R. I.	104⅞
100	do b3	69⅝	600	Chi. & N. W	32⅛
100	do b3	70	100	do	32¼
100	do c	69⅞	500	do b3	32⅛
200	do	69⅞	300	Chi. & N. W. Pf	58⅛
200	do	70	500	do	58⅛
1000	do s3	70	100	do c	58⅛
300	do b5	70	500	do	58⅛
100	do	70	100	P., F.W.&C.x-d s3	95⅛
			100	do c	95⅛

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

200	Schuylkill Coal	16	1200	Mariposa M.C. s30	14
200	do s30	15⅞	200	Cleve. & P. x-d	79
300	do	15⅞	200	do s3	78⅞
500	N. Y. Central b3	93⅞	600	do	78⅞
100	do	93⅜	2100	do s3	78⅞
500	Erie Railroad	92⅞	200	do b3	78⅞
700	do	92⅛	400	Ch. & N. W	31⅞
400	do s3	92⅛	600	do	31⅞
100	Hud. R. R	104⅞	400	C. & N. W. Pref	57⅝
100	Mich. S. & N.I.	69⅞	100	do	57⅝
100	do s3	69⅞	500	do b10	57⅞
500	do	69⅞	300	P.,F.W.&C.x-d.s3	94⅝
100	do	69⅞			

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 17—P. M.

The Stock Exchange speculators have made the most out of the small "panic" of their own getting up last week about "Mr. MCCULLOCH'S bill." Government securities were not kept down by it forty-eight hours. They are higher now than before the depression, and in larger and more confident demand. Yet if the Funding Bill is really charged with mischief or in any sense designed to "contract" or "depress" the general market, to make money scarce, or repress speculation, its effects would assuredly first be felt in this direction. Some of our neighbors were so kind to the *Bears* in Wall-street engaged in the conservative work of bringing down values with a run, as to treat the subject in this light. Eight hundred and thirty millions of 7.30s, and six hundred and seventy millions of greenbacks—in all $1,500,000,000—were to be turned into forty year 6 ℘ cent gold bonds, at the best price they would command, to pave the way to specie payments. The Funding Bill had this intent, be the consequences to all other public securities what they might.

Such gross absurdities were, of course, not generally believed; we doubt, indeed, whether they were partially entertained, or the consequences might have been as serious to the public credit as they were made by the additional cry of "short receipts," declining prospects of traffic, no business to support them, &c., to the railways. But the mischievous objects intended by the deliberate and extreme perversion of the position of the unfunded public debt, and the tenor or purposes of the bill to gradually give it permanent shape, as the present 7.30s, and compound interest to run to maturity, cannot be too pointedly condemned. 1. The bill does not require the Secretary to pay 6 ℘ cent. gold for *forty* years. It does not mean that he shall do so. It does not mean that he shall do more in peace than his predecessors were required to do in war; that is 6 ℘ cent. gold for only *five* years, if money should then be offered cheaper, or, for *twenty* years at the option of the government. These are the terms on which $664,750,000 have been borrowed on United States 5-20s. These are part of the terms also on which $830,000,000 were borrowed last Summer on 7.30 currency interest for three years, *at the end of which time* the holders of the Treasury obligations known as United States 7.30s will be entitled to 6 ℘ cent. Gold for 5.20 years longer, in exchange at par. 2. The tenor of the Funding Bill, like the previous Loan Acts of 1865-63-62, &c., authorizes forty years in the contingency of a *five* ℘ cent. stock of the United States at par. Even this has not been availed of heretofore except with the reservation or option to the government to pay off the stock after ten years. Hence the term *ten-forties* applied to the 5 ℘ cent. U. S. Bonds of 1864, of which $172,000,000 were issued at par. We believe that a further issue to a very large amount of five ℘ cent. gold-bearing, by way of funding outstanding obligations, will follow the renewed appreciation of the public credit, which shall place United States 5-20s at their proper figure of 106@108 ℘ cent., and the long 6 ℘ cents of 1881 at 110@112 ℘ cent. We believe that the offer of such a 5 ℘ cent. stock at par to the holders of 7.30 per cents before they are due, in place of the 6 ℘ cent. 5-20s at maturity, might be extensively availed of; or if not, the mere fact of such a privilege would greatly strengthen the confidence of holders in securing a handsome premium two years hence. We know that the holders of compound 6 ℘ cents would avail of such a stock, on being allowed their accumulated interest. 3. The purpose of the Secretary is to fund the outstanding obligations of the Treasury on the cheapest terms to which his high public credit is entitled. He is not forced to fund in advance of the maturity of these obligations in 1867 and 1868, chiefly in the latter year. He will not voluntarily force funding on the country, to create "healthy warnings," or to "regulate speculation," or to sport with the money market. They do him the grossest injustice who, speaking as his friends or the friends of "prompt resumption," intimate that he desires to be clothed with arbitrary authority for any such objects—or for any object other than the ultimate consolidation of the public debt *on the basis of not over five per cent., gold interest*, as rapidly as the present options to reduce the 6 ℘ cents. can be availed of. 4. Looking to this end the bill limits any stock the interest of which he shall agree to pay in Europe to five ℘ cent. The privilege to make such a loan is not a new one; though not heretofore availed of. We regard it as likely to assume greater importance in the gradual return to cash payments, or what is of more immediate importance the gradual reduction of the market premium on gold to about 125 or 120 ℘ cent. If in the issue of a new series of 10-40 years 5 ℘ cents, the interest on $100,000,000 or $200,000,000 should be made payable through Messrs. BARING, in London, at the rate of $5 to the £ sterling, no harm could come to the other bonds at home and no extra cost to the government in providing and disbursing the interest. The legal value here of the pound sterling or English sovereign is $4 84, or 109¼ ℘ cent. exchange. The difference between this and $5 to the pound, or 112½ exchange would more than cover all expenses, bankers' commissions, &c. If such a stock should be issued by the Secretary, however, it will be more in deference to the influence which it is to have on the adjustment of exchange and the gradual decline in gold, and to the solicitations which have been made to him on the subject both at home and from abroad, than to any anxiety on his part to place a single dollar of the public stocks in this form.

It seems almost incredible that any of our respectable neighbors should join the panic-makers of the Stock Exchange in assuming that the Secretary's bill is a *scare-crow*, to warn the holders of all sorts of property and stock, and other values, to sell out at once, or take the direful consequences of panic, contraction and resumption, soon to follow. It is especially astonishing that they should urge him to make the bill such an object of financial terror as soon as it passes Congress, and that they should hurry up Congress itself to the work. Fortunately, they have made but slow progress in depreciating the public securities of the United States. The much-abused railways have not fared so well. It is made their singular misfortune, in the estimation of some of our neighbors, and of many of their "conservative" friends on the Stock Exchange, that war has ceased—that military transportation has given wider place to merchandise and produce traffic, and that this place in one month (December) out of the last twelve was not quite filled up; in other words, a few of the Western lines did a little less traffic than in December, 1864, although the New-York (and we presume the Pennsylvania) lines never did so large a December business. It is also intimated the roads are to have no Spring traffic to speak of. This sounds strange, unless we connect the prediction with the general assumption that all business is to be brought up with a round turn by the Secretary of the Treasury. The signs of preparation for the Spring trade at present are unusually active. The sales of both domestic and foreign merchandise out of this market for the West and South promise to be very large, and although the pork and other provision and produce movements from the West have been somewhat delayed, there is understood to be no want of hogs or beef cattle or of corn or flour or whisky, (any less than cotton from the South,) to come forward in the Spring. The world of trade moves sprightly in all directions, and, seriously, it seems questionable whether the Secretary of the Treasury could arrest it, if, at the instance of some of his anxious friends, he should make the experiment.

The Stock Market opened quite briskly on the general list to-day, and at improved prices in most instances. Many of the operators, who took the lead last week in putting out *short* contracts against the market, have now changed sides and are working for an upward movement more in accordance with the encouraging prospects of all the great industrial interests of the country. At the 1 o'clock call of either Board there was a firm feeling apparent in the dealings, which were fair in amount. The final session of the Stock Exchange was characterized by some depression from efforts to realize; but the last Open Board movements indicated renewed buoyancy, and subsequently in the Street the market was steady.

Government coin-bearing bonds were steady, on a moderate business, in the absence of fresh advices from Europe, which are expected to report improved quotations for American Stocks, as, according to the latest accounts by the *Scotia*, the turn of prices was upward. Seven-Thirties were in brisk request at hardening rates, the bulk of the purchases having been for investment purposes. The heavy dealers were decidedly short of the smaller notes, especially of the earlier issues. Certificates of Indebtedness were firm and in good demand. A fair business was in progress in Compound Interest Notes, which were quoted at from 107¼ for the June issue of 1864, down to 102 for the May issue of last year, as the buying rates.

At 4 o'clock prices stood about as follows as compared with Tuesday afternoon:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 10-40s	93⅝	93¾	Northwest	32⅜	31⅞
U. S. 5-20s	104	104	N. West Pref	58⅝	57⅞
U. S. 7.30s	99⅜	99⅝	Rock Island	104⅜	104⅜
N. Y. Central	93⅞	93⅞	Fort Wayne	95⅞	94⅝
Erie	92⅜	92⅝	Cumb'land Coal	44⅜	44
Hudson	105	105	Quicksilver	41⅞	[illegible]
Reading	102⅛	102⅛	Mariposa	13½	14
Mich. Southern	69⅝	69⅝	Canton	44⅜	44⅝
Illinois Central	127	127	Ohio Certificates	26	25
Pittsburgh	78⅝	79	American Gold	139⅜	139⅜
Prairie du Chien	96⅜	96⅜	Bills on London	108⅞	108⅞

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

Merchants'	119½	Hanover	106½
Mechanics'	112	Irving	107
America	132	Metropolitan	129
Tradesmen's	150	Grocers'	105
North River	120	Market	108
Fulton	150	Shoe and Leather	103½
Merchants' Exch'ge	99	Corn Exchange	115
Leather Manufact's	175	Continental	97
State of New-York	104	St. Nicholas	103
Commerce	109	Commonwealth	109
Mech's Bk'g Asso'n	100	Importers' & Traders'	95
Broadway	225	Park	147
Ocean	91½	Manufac. & Merch'ts	100
American Exchange	110	N.Y. Nation'l Ex. B'k	114
Pacific	160	Central National	107
Chatham	130	Fourth National	96½
Bank of the Republic	110	Ninth National	105

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	91	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	89½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	103	Lack. & West'n Bonds	90
Erie 7s, 2d mort., '79	101	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	98
Erie 7s, 3d mort., '83	98	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	95
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	95	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	97
Erie 7s, 5th mort., 1888	93½	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	98
Buf. N.Y.& E. 1st M. '77	98	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.1st M.	109
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M. '69	100	Pitts.,Ft.W.& Ch., 2d	93½
Hud. R. 7s, conv., '67	98	Cleve & Pitts. 2d Mort.	87
Harlem 1st mort., '69-72	99	Cleve. & P. 3d m. con.	80
Mich. C. 8 ℘ ct., '69-72	110	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	73
Mich. C.nw 1st M.8's 82	110	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M	49½
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1sts	109	Chic. & Al. 1st M.	90
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2ds	96	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort.	79
Ill. Cen. 7 p. c. 1875	107	Peninsula R. R. bonds	75
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	80½	Marietta & Cin., 1st M.	84½
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	90	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	88

In reply to numerous inquiries about the average increase and decrease of the public debt during the past year, the Washington *Chronicle* presents the following tabular statement from March 31 to Dec. 31, 1865. Previous to that time the monthly statements were not issued regularly. On the 31st of October, 1864, the public debt of the United States was $1,919,453,267 75. There were requisitions in the Treasury then to the amount of $37,515,900, to meet which there was cash in hand to the amount of $19,868,652, leaving a balance of $17,646,248 of requisitions, which would make the public debt at that period $2,017,099,515 75. From October, 1864, to March 31, 1865, there was no statement of the debt published, during which time it had increased to the sum total of $2,366,955,077 34, an increase in five months of $349,855,561 59, or an average of about $69,991,112 per month during the time intervening. Since that time the monthly statements have been issued regularly:

Date, 1865.	Total debt, less requisitions susp'd.	Amount of debt, less cash in Treasury and requisitions susp'd.
March 31	$2,309,180,453 25	$2,252,698,528 [illegible]
April 30	2,311,421,431 18	2,294,586,573 [illegible]
May 31	2,620,204,455 69	2,595,055,753 [illegible]
June 30	2,686,714,386 59	2,659,436,059 [illegible]
July 31	2,858,256,908 45	2,741,517,275 [illegible]
Aug. 31	2,843,796,626 56	2,755,578,571 [illegible]
Sept. 30	2,832,704,956 03	2,743,727,726 17
Oct. 31	2,808,549,437 55	2,740,193,858 [illegible]
Nov. 30	2,805,935,604 42	2,714,124,083 [illegible]
Dec. 31	2,807,310,357 99	2,716,581,536 [illegible]

Date 1865.	Amount of requisitions in Treasury.	Amount of cash in Treasury.	Total debt, as per statement.
March 31	$114,256,548 93	$56,481,924 84	$2,366,955,077 34
April 30	120,470,000 00	16,835,[illegible] 96	2,505,055,573 [illegible]
May 31	40,150,000 00	25,148,702 19	2,635,205,753 [illegible]
June 30	69,143,300 00	36,278,327 12	2,719,579,369 [illegible]
July 31	15,736,000 00	116,739,632 59	2,757,253,275 [illegible]
Aug. 31	2,111,000 00	88,218,055 13	2,757,689,571 [illegible]
Sept. 30	1,220,000 00	88,977,229 86	2,744,947,726 [illegible]
Oct. 31	660,900 00	68,355,578 69	2,740,854,758 [illegible]
Nov. 30	509,231 00	91,811,520 67	2,714,633,314 [illegible]
Dec. 31		90,728,821 80	2,716,581,536 [illegible]

From the above it will be observed that the highest point of our indebtedness was reached in August, 1865. A comparison of the total debt, as given in the published statement of Aug. 31, with that of Dec. 31, will show a total decrease of $41,108,035 24—an average falling off of $10,277,008 81 per month during that period.

The following dividends are announced: Phenix Fire Insurance Company, semi-annual, 8 ℘ cent., free.; New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, semi-annual, 5 ℘ cent., free.

The Erie Railroad Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of three and a half ℘ cent. upon its preferred stock, and of four ℘ cent. upon the common stock of the company.

Money is freely offered on call at 4@5 per cent. on Government and other strictly first-class collaterals, but the wants of borrowers are neither large or urgent. Heavy sums are being invested in the national stocks, or deposited in the Sub-Treasury on the temporary loan account. In the discount line there is nothing new to report. The balance in the Government office this evening is up to the enormous amount of $80,143,176, on receipts of $2,793,340, against disbursements of only $608,294.

An affort was made to *bull* gold to-day, but it was not encouragingly successful. The movement was purely speculative, and without any substantial basis. The range of prices was 139⅝@140¼@139¼. The customs demand was again large, but met, in good part, by coin certificates—of which the Sub-Treasury issued $517,200. The foreign exchange market was dull and nominal.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York, held on the 16th inst., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, WM. A. KISSAM, Esq., who has been the Cashier of the Shoe and Leather Bank, now the National Shoe and Leather Bank of New-York, since its organization in 1853, did, at our last meeting on the 12th inst., tender his resignation, to take effect on the 1st of February next; and,

Whereas, The board did, on his most urgent solicitation, grant his request; therefore,

Resolved, That we have the most unshaken confidence in him as a man of unwavering integrity and trustworthiness; and it is with great pleasure the board can say that during the long period of more than thirteen years that he has had charge of the funds of the bank, nothing has occurred to impair in the least, or mar our confidence in him as an honorable, high-minded gentleman; and in discontinuing the connection that has so long existed between us, we can assure him of our undiminished confidence, our best and most friendly feeling, and our sincere wishes for his future prosperity and happiness.

Resolved, That a copy of the above, signed by the President, be furnished to Mr. KISSAM.

Trade of Montreal.

From the Montreal Herald.

With unusual satisfaction we this year make up and lay before our readers our annual statistical report of the trade of the city. It is the record of twelve months of uncommon, perhaps of unexampled prosperity in every branch of industry and commerce. This prosperity is doubtless due to a variety of causes, among which we may notice chiefly the caution with which our merchants operated in the beginning of the year.

Its gainfulness and volume were both greatly enhanced by two accidents, which vastly increased the demand for every kind of commodity. One of these was the occurrence, after many bad seasons, of a harvest of rare plenty, such however as it is perhaps natural to expect in a given cycle of years. The other, of a more completely artificial character, was the bareness of the American markets of almost all kinds of goods, simultaneously with a sudden and immense augmentation in consumption, owing to the opening of the ports or the South upon the conclusion of the war. American traders finding themselves unable to supply the large and sudden demand upon their own stocks, rushed into our market and swept it clear of all descriptions of merchandise.

The total value of goods entered in Montreal in 1864 was	$25,651,738
And in 1865 was	19,843,448
Decrease of importation in 1865	$5,808,290

In spite of this large falling off in importations, the decline in customs duties has been inconsiderable. The amount of

duties collected was in 1864	$3,963,992
And in 1865	3,378,686
Decrease in 1865	$585,306

Turning to our shipping trade we are pleased to notice a marked improvement in the tonnage which has arrived in our port:

	1864.	1865.
Tonnage from the sea	134,758	142,046
River craft	420,694	625,550
Total	$555,452	767,596

The exports from Montreal also exhibit a considerable increase, and, in order to render the account perfectly accurate, we have sought for information from the outports of Coaticook, St. Johns, and other frontier places of entry, all of which are really dependents of Montreal, and ought, therefore, to be included in any statements of the business of this city. The following is a synopsis of this branch of the business of the year:

EXPORTS OF GOODS THE PRODUCE OF CANADA.

	1864.	1865.
From Montreal, including Rouse's Point and St. Albans	$5,654,165	$5,381,184
From Coaticook	1,458,200	2,044,353
From St. Johns	2,829,308	3,319,000
Goods not the produce of Canada, per return published elsewhere	2,056,881	2,223,585
Total	$11,993,5/5	$12,948,152

This large increase, it will be observed, is wholly in the American trade, that by the sea having fallen off. It has been made up largely of shipments of lumber, cattle and other descriptions of produce enumerated in the Reciprocity Treaty, for which produce the demand of the United States was greatly influenced by the same exceptional state of things which, as already noted, caused the great exportation of foreign goods brought hither for Canadian consumption. Whether the treaty will or will not be renewed, is still a matter of uncertainty, though recent indications make it more than ever improbable that it will be; and should it cease after the end of the term for which it was originally negotiated, we have still to see how far the effects of the change may be injurious to our interest. That it will be injurious is undoubtedly the general and reasonable opinion of the best-informed persons; but without being at all disposed to undervalue one of the wisest acts of statesmanship ever negotiated by any two governments, we need not forget that the world is wide and full of consumers for the produce of our industry, and that even if our neighbors have during the last ten years taken very largely of our raw materials, it has been because they wanted to buy them just as much as we wanted to sell them. There can be no trade without mutuality; and if we do not find the market to which we have been accustomed at our own doors, we shall merely have to exert our energies in another direction, and offer our woods, breadstuffs, &c., elsewhere, until the Americans shall see how much they lose by destroying a commerce where they have enjoyed a full half share of profit.

Massachusetts Boot and Shoe Business.

The following facts in regard to the manufacture of boots and shoes in Massachusetts for the year ending in May last, were obtained from the reports of those who were employed to collect the industrial statistics:

Counties.	Boots Made.	Shoes Made.
Barnstable	2,279	4,218
Berkshire	9,922	106,970
Bristol	24,368	221,326
Dukes	112	1,325
Essex	283,932	12,419,985
Franklin	12,900	1,990
Hampden	48,330	4,046
Hampshire	2,303	974
Middlesex	1,398,181	5,799,064
Nantucket	750	755
Norfolk	2,195,293	578,870
Plymouth	379,400	3,124,403
Suffolk	96,816	446,747
Worcester	2,798,335	1,909,086
Total	7,249,921	24,620,660

The annexed table shows the gross value of stock used, value of boots and shoes manufactured, capital invested, and number of hands employed:

COUNTIES.	Gross Value of Stock.	Value of Boots and Shoes.	Capital Invested.	Males Employed.	Females Employed.
Barnst'ble	$13,058	$20,974	$4,965	29	2
Berkshire	135,893	214,062	86,041	144	46
Bristol	319,187	444,972	107,260	292	36
Dukes	800	1,522	100	7	
Essex	10,888,096	18,011,197	3,259,510	13,519	7,845
Franklin	25,550	42,005	10,625	65	5
Hampden	129,507	182,798	38,850	93	7
H'mpshire	4,175	18,192	14,050	30	
Middlesex	6,014,768	8,778,463	2,082,903	6,258	1,560
Nantucket	3,340	7,020	750	8	1
Norfolk	5,796,501	7,816,072	1,295,494	5,572	922
Plymouth	4,476,369	4,592,275	1,003,915	9,605	890
Suffolk	425,014	793,498	212,372	527	151
Worcester	6,868,066	10,161,910	1,976,830	6,197	1,069
Total	25,040,544	52,915,245	10,067,474	42,626	12,534

Sales of Real Estate, Jan. 16.

BY MULLER, WILKINS & CO.

1 lot N. E. corner 5th-av. and 44th-st., 25.5x100, $22,400.
1 lot E. side 5th-av., 28 ft. 5 in. N. of 44th-st., 25x100, $16,750.
1 lot east side of 5th-av., adjoining, 25x100, $16,250.
1 lot east side of 5th-av., adjoining, 25x100, $16,500.
1 lot east side of 5th-av., adjoining, 25x100, $17,040.
1 lot east side of 5th-av., adjoining, 25x100, $16,600.
1 lot S. E. corner 5th-av. and 45th-st., 25.5x100, $22,340.
1 lot north side 44th-st., 100 feet east of 5th-av., 25x100, $10,700.
1 lot north side 44th-st., adjoining, 25x100, $9,230.
1 lot north side 44th-st., adjoining, 25x100, $9,400.
1 lot north side 44th-st., adjoining, 25x100, $9,250.
1 lot north side 44th-st., adjoining, 25x100, $9,350.
2 lots north side 44th-st., adjoining, 25x100, $8,800 each.
2 lots north side 44th-st., adjoining, 25x100, $8,650 each.
1 lot south side 45th-st., 100 feet east of 5th-av., 25x100, $10,100.
1 lot south side 45th-st., adjoining, 25x100, $9,700.
1 lot south side 45th-st., adjoining, 25x100, $9,500.
1 lot south side 45th-st., adjoining, 25x100, $9,050.
1 lot south side 45th-st., adjoining, 25x100, $9,000.
1 lot south side 45th-st., adjoining, 25x100, $9,000.
1 lot south side 45th-st., adjoining, 25x100, $8,900.
1 lot south side 45th-st., adjoining, 25x100, $8,880.

BY WM. KENNEDY.

House and lot on northwest corner of Walker-st. and West Broadway, $34,750.

BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

Lot northeast corner 10th-av. and 103d-st., $1,450.
Lot adjoining above, on 10th-av., $975.

BY JAMES M. MILLER.

Two houses and lot, No. 421 West 44th-st., $3,110.
Lease two houses, machine shops and lots, Nos. 102 and 104 Hester-st., $3,400.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

N. Y. STATE 7 PER CENT STOCK, 7-30 NOTES AND COMPOUND NOTES BOUGHT AND SOLD BY THE NATIONAL CURRENCY BANK, No. 2 Wall-st., corner of Broadway.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 17, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 11 bbls. Ashes, 4,707 bbls. Flour, 1,550 bushels Wheat, 15,500 bushels Corn, 16,000 bushels Oats, 4,200 bushels Malt, 785 bbls. Pork, 11 pkgs. Cut Meats, 201 pkgs. Lard, 67 bbls. Beef and 50 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—There has been a moderate inquiry for Pots. We notice sales of 50 bbls. at $7 75 ℔ 100 lbs. Pearls are unchanged.

COFFEE—There is a good inquiry at former prices. We quote: Java at 28c.@29c.; Maracaibo at 21½c.@23½c.; Laguayra at 21c.@23c.; Rio at 17c.@20½c.; Native Ceylon at 24c.@25c., and St. Domingo at 17¾c.@18c., cash, in gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been in active demand at full prices, Middlings ranging from 51c.@53c. ℔ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 6,100 bales. The receipts of Cotton at this port have been 38,208 bales since Jan. 1, and 481,621 bales since the commencement of the current Cotton year, Sept. 1, 1865. The estimated stock here is about 222,000 bales. The following is a statement of the movement in Cotton at all the shipping ports since the 1st of September last: Receipts at the ports in the United States, 976,000; Export to Great Britain, 408,000; Export to France, 41,000; Export to other foreign ports, 14,000; total exports, 463,000; Stock on hand, 563,000; of which during the past week included in the above: Receipts at the ports, 85,000; Exports to Great Britain, 26,000; Exports to France, 5,000; Exports to other foreign ports, —; total 31,000. On the topic of supply, Mr. WM. P. WRIGHT'S circular says: "High prices and not unfavorable weather have made every possible bale out of the crop of 1865, and more and better cotton has been saved in Texas and the Southwest than planters had hoped for. Want of capital, their old friends, the banks, cannot help them—and uncertain labor—their former slaves scarcely realize their position as free, yet bound to work—are the obstacles to putting in, keeping clean, and picking a large crop in 1866. Northern and foreign capitalists are invited to loan money on most favorable terms, share of crop and the like; and, in spite of the old theories as to the impossibility of white labor on cotton lands, Southern papers inform emigrants 'that their health would be as well assured there as in any other portion of the United States.' The preparations for the new crop are soon to begin, and there is scarcely time either for an influx of capital or of immigrants. By carrying enormous stocks of cotton in New-Orleans and Mobile, factors and planters have tied up the capital that would have been otherwise available, and have had in consequence an inconveniently tight money market. The sale of these stocks will give them about fifty millions of dollars, and with that they will [illegible] will lead the planter to treat the negroes at his disposal, so as to obtain from them the help which they alone can give him, and he can well afford to do it. On the whole, even with the difficulties which the lack of money and the disorganized condition of labor oppose, there is every reason to look for a very respectable increase on the cotton production of 1866 over 1865."

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report to-day as follows: *Jobber's Prices.*—Brown Sheetings—Pacific A, 32c.; Pacific E, 27½c.; Pacific H, 31½c.; Pacific L, 30c.; York, 28½c.; Laconia B, 29c. Bleached Shirtings—Wamsutta, 50c.; Androscoggin, 40c.; Bates B B, 36c.; Home, 45-inch, 40c.; Home, 36-inch, 36c.; Langdon, 42-inch, 40c.; Langdon, 36-inch, 36c. Prints—Cocheco, 27c.; Pacific, 26c.; Richmond, 25c.; Hamilton, 25c.; Allen, 23c.; Amoskeag, 23½c.; Wamsutta, 21c. Delaines—Hamilton, 29c.; Manchester, 28c. Brown Drills—Pepperell, 33c. Ginghams—Lancaster, 30c.; Hartford, 26c. Cambrics—Manvilles, 24c.; Victory, 22c. Silesias—Indian Orchard, 35c.; Clinton, 30c. Ticks—Blackstone River, 40c.; Everett, 42½c. Stripes—New-York, 40c.; Haymaker, 40c.; Denims—Pemberton A, 45c.; Manchester, 42½c. Canton Flannels—Nashua, 40c.; Naumkeag, 40c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic and Empress Trail in active demand; Myer's I X L in active demand at former prices. The following dispatches were received at the Dry Goods Exchange to-day: St. Louis—Trade dull; prices weak. Boston—Market very firm, with small sales. Providence—Trade rather more active, without change in prices. Louisville—Trade fair; moderately active. Standard Sheetings, 32c. to 38c.; Prints, 24c. to 26c. Money easy. Baltimore—Market quiet and unchanged. Cincinnati—Market inactive, with downward tendency.

FLOUR AND MEAL—We notice an advance of five to ten cents in the sound low grades; other descriptions are unaltered. Sales since our last 8,800 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $7@$7 40; inferior to choice Extra State at $7 75@$8 40, chiefly at $7 75@$8; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $8 45@$8 65 ℔ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$7 00	@$7 40
Extra State	7 75	@ 8 35
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 85	@11 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 45	@ 8 65
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	8 70	@11 50
Extra Genesee	8 45	@11 25
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	9 35	@15 25

Southern Flour is scarcely as active, but prices are a little stronger; sales since our last 450 bbls., in lots, at $8 85@$10 for poor to good, and $10 10@$15 25 for good to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour shows a slight advance on the poorer kinds; sales 300 bbls. Extra at $8 15@$11 25 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet, including Superfine at $5 25@$6 25 ℔ bbl.; Corn Meal is inactive at $4 25 for State and Western, $4 25@$4 35 for Jersey, $4 75 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 85 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is very dull at $3 62½@$4 12½ ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—The Wheat market is dull and nominal. The transactions were confined to retail lots not worth reporting. There is but little inquiry for Corn; prices are easier; sales since our last, 46,000 bushels at 83c.@85c. for unsound, and 86c.@89c. for sound Mixed Western, in store and delivered, and $1 for White Southern, ℔ bushel. Oats are in limited request at reduced prices and heavy, including State at 59c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 52c.@54c.; Old Western at 59c.@60c., delivered, and New Western at 40c.@50c.; Canada at 58c.@59c. ℔ bushel. In Rye there is but little doing. Barley is inactive. The sales include 9,000 bushels Canada West on terms not made public. Barley Malt remains without material alteration. We notice sales of 700 bushels at $1 42.

HAY—Holders are quite firm in their views. The sales are, however, light. We quote North River at 80c.@$1 ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Prime grades are freely taken up at firm rates. Other kinds are dull. We quote last year's crop at from 25c.@60c.; and crop of 1864, 15c.@45c. ℔ lb.

MOLASSES—Desirable lots are in demand at unaltered rates. We quote: New-Orleans at $1@$1 25; Porto Rico at 50c.@80c.; Cuba at 35c.@53c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Remain as last reported. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 97½c.@$1 02½ ℔ gallon; Crude do., at $8@$8 50; Resin at $6 @$17 50 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar, $3@$4 50 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Still rule in buyers' favor, with but little doing. We quote: Crude Whale at $1 55@$1 60; Bleached Whale at $1 65@$1 70; Crude Sperm at $2 45@$2 48; Unbleached do. at $2 60; Lard Oil at $1 85@$2; Red Oil at $1@$1 10; Linseed Oil at $1 42 @$1 43 ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—There is but little doing: prices are essentially the same. Small lots are changing hands at 34½c.@35½c. for Crude; 54c.@55c. for Refined, in bond; and 72c.@74c. for do. free, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork opened with a better demand at higher prices, but closed at rates ruling in buyers' favor. Sales since our last 7,500 bbls., at $31 12½@$31 87½ for new Mess, closing at $31 25 regular; $30 @$30 37½, closing at $30 31¼ cash, for one year old Mess; $23 50@$24 for Prime Mess, and $22 50@$23 for new Prime ℔ bbl. Also 6,250 bbls. new Mess, for January, February March, April, and May sellers' and buyers' options, at $29@$31 75 ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are steadily held with, however, but little doing at 11c.@13c. for Shoulders, and 15c.@15½c.@17½c. for Hams; sales 170 pkgs. Bacon is very quiet, including Cumberland Cut at 14¾c.@15c.; Short Rib at 15½c.@15¾c.; Long Clear at 15½c.@15¾c.; Long Cut Hams at 15½c.@16½c. Dressed Hogs are in limited request, closing heavily at 12½c.@12¾c. for Western, and 13c.@13½c. for City, ℔ lb. Lard is firm but not active; sales 300 tcs. and bbls. at 15¾c. @18½c.; also, 1,750 tcs., February and March delivery, sellers' options, at 18⅝c.@18¾c. ℔ lb. Beef is in better demand at $13 50@$16 50 for Extra Mess, and $11@$14 for Plain Mess; also, $16 50@$20 for New Plain Mess, and $21@$24 50 for New Extra do. Sales have been reported of 470 bbls. Tierce Beef is dull and nominal. Beef Hams are in request at advancing rates; 225 bbls. were sold at $38 50@$40 ℔ bbl. In Butter there is but little doing at 25c.@38c. for poor to prime, and 40c.@50c. for fancy extra to State, and 20c.@33c. for Western, ℔ lb. Cheese is in limited request at 12c.@18c. for poor to choice, ℔ lb. We quote:

Butter.

Orange and Sussex—fresh pails, ℔ lb	30	@50
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ℔ lb	30	@50
Half-firkin tubs—first quality, ℔ lb	38	@40
Half-firkin tubs—second quality, ℔ lb	35	@37
New-York State Dairies—firkins—extra, ℔ lb	39	@41
N. Y. State Dairies—firkins—good to fine, ℔ lb	33	@38
N. Y. State Dairies—Welch tubs—extra, ℔ lb	36	@38
N. Y. S. Dairies—Welch tubs—good to fine, ℔ lb	33	@35
Ordinary State—Welch tubs, ℔ lb	26	@30
Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins—good to fine, ℔ lb	33	@36
Western Reserve—firkins—fair to good, ℔ lb	27	@32
Michigan and Indiana—firkins—fair to good, ℔ lb	26	@30
Ill. and Wisconsin—firkins—fair to good, ℔ lb	25	@28
Common Western—firkins, ℔ lb	20	@23
Canada Butter—good to fine, ℔ lb	27	@32
Roll Butter—good to fine, ℔ lb	30	@33
Roll Butter—extra in cloth, ℔ lb	33	@35

Cheese.

Factory-made Dairies—first quality	17½	@18
Factory-made Dairies—second quality	16½	@17
Farm Dairies—first quality	17	@18
Farm Dairies—second quality	15½	@16
Farm Dairies—common	12	@14
Orange County—flat skimmed	14	@17½

RICE—We learn of no sales of importance; we quote Carolina at $12@$13, and Rangoon at $9 25@$10 25 ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGAR—The market for raw is rather more active at former rates. Sales, since our last, 300 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at from 12c.@12½c., with 1,075 boxes Havana at 10½c.@16c. ℔ lb. We quote: Fair to good Grocer's at 12½c.@13c.; do. do., refining, at 11½c.@11¾c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars are hardly as firm as at our last. We quote: 14¾c.@18¾c. ℔ lb.

STEARINE—Sales since our last 2,500 lbs. at 15c. @16½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales to-day reach 107,000 lbs. at 12½c. @13½c., and 20,000 lbs. Grease at 12c.@12¾c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Is in less active request at former rates. Sales since our last of 125 bbls. State and Western at $2 26@$2 28 ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool 700 bales cotton at 7-16d.@½d., the latter for Sea Island. For London 7,000 bushels Corn at 5½d. For Glasgow 8,000 bushels Oats on private terms.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

SPECIAL SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 17, 1866.

The board met pursuant to the following call:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1866.

D. T. Valentine, Esq., Clerk of the Common Council:

SIR: You are respectfully requested to notify the Board of Aldermen to meet in special session to-morrow, the seventeenth instant, at one o'clock P. M., in the chamber of the board, for the purpose of transacting such public business as may come before the board.

JAMES O'BRIEN,
Alderman Fifteenth District.
THOMAS COMAN,
Alderman Second District.
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Alderman Ninth District.
CHARLES E. LOEW,
Alderman Twelfth District.
J. B. VARNUM,
Alderman Fourteenth District.
JOHN MOORE,
Alderman First District.
B. W. VAN VOORHIS,
Alderman Seventeenth District.
W. H. GEDNEY,
Alderman Seventh District.
W. L. ELY,
Alderman Eighth District.
CHAS. McBRIEN,
Alderman Fourth District.
IGNATIUS FLYNN,
Alderman Fifth District.

Present—John Brice, Esq., President.

Aldermen Moore, Coman, McBrien, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, Ely, Ryers, Reilly, Loew, Varnum, Jr., O'Brien, McGinnis.

On motion, the reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with.

By Alderman Gedney—

Petition of the Ladies' Union Relief Association for a donation.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Reilly—

Petition of property owners to have Thirteenth-street from First-avenue to University place paved with Belgian pavement.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets when appointed.

By the Same—

Resignation of Bernard Reilly as a Commissioner of Deeds.

Which was accepted.

He thereupon presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That James Callery be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York in place of Bernard Reilly, resigned.

Which was adopted.

INVITATION.

An invitation was received from the John Wildey Association to attend their Annual Ball on Monday, January twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the Alker Assembly Rooms.

Which was accepted.

By Alderman Gedney—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to have the sidewalks planked over on the north side of Spring-street Market the entire length, from Washington to West street.

Which was referred to Committee on Repairs and Supplies when appointed.

By Alderman Coman—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to William C. Browning & Company to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises in Pearl-street, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Loew—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the trustees of the Dutch Reformed Church, located in Avenue B, southeast corner of Fifth-street, for the sum of three hundred and thirty-five dollars, to enable them to pay taxes and interest due on their church property at the present time, and charge the same to the account of Donations.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Loew—

Resolved, That the sidewalks on both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, between Fifth and Eighth avenues, be flagged a space of four feet wide through the middle of the same, where not already done.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Coman—

Resolved, That William Abbott be and is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices when appointed.

By Alderman Gedney—

Resolved, That the name of John Atfield, of number forty-five West Thirteenth-street, be added to the list of blind persons, to receive fifty dollars from the appropriation for charities.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finances.

By Alderman Ryers—

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council of the City of New-York be and he is hereby directed to prepare the annual manual of the corporation of the said City of New-York for the year 1866, and cause ten thousand copies to be published under his direction and supervision, and that the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to compensate him for such labor, and the Comptroller is hereby directed to pay the same amount on the completion of the compilation of the said manual, four thousand copies for the Board of Aldermen; also two thousand copies for Board of Councilmen; also two thousand copies distributed by the clerk of the Common Council.

Laid over.

By Alderman Moore—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Thomas Gregg to exhibit goods on the sidewalk in front of premises No. 213 Greenwich-street, he having obtained permission from the occupant of the premises, said permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Loew—

Resolved, That the sidewalks on both sides of Eighth-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, be flagged a space four (4) feet wide through the middle of the same, where not already done.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Loew—

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he hereby is requested to take the necessary legal steps to recover from the sureties of McCool & Warnock the damages sustained by the Corporation, in consequence of the non-fulfillment of the contract for the paving and repairing of streets, dated August eleven, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Reilly—

Resignation of Hugh Reilly as a Commissioner of Deeds.

Which was accepted.

Whereupon he presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That George E. Therry be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in place of Hugh Reilly, who has failed to qualify.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Loew—

Resolved, That the sidewalks on both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, between Fifth and Eighth avenues, be flagged a space of four feet wide through the middle of the same where not already done.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads when appointed.

By Alderman Loew—

Resolved, That John C. Clegg be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Coman—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to Margaret Higgins to keep a stand in front of premises, number one hundred and forty Cherry-street, she having obtained permission from the property-owners, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted

MOTIONS.

Alderman Ryers moved to take up a paper from the Board of Councilmen in relation to paying laborers employed under the contract for repairing streets.

Which was carried.

Preamble and resolution of Board of Aldermen as follows:

Whereas, Under and in pursuance of covenant nine of the contract made in pursuance of an act of the Legislature, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, for the repairs of the street pavement, the said contract was, on the twentieth day of December last declared, for cause, annulled by the Croton Aqueduct Board; and,

Whereas, Certain of the laborers employed under said contract, and certain of the inspectors appointed by said board to supervise the work under the same, have not been paid for the services rendered or labor performed by them respectively; and,

Whereas, Said persons are in immediate need of said moneys for the support of themselves and their families; therefore it is

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay to each of said laborers and inspectors the amount claimed by them respectively, for labor or services rendered or performed as aforesaid, provided that each claim be accompanied by an affidavit on the part of the claimant as to its correctness; such amount as may be necessary to meet said claims to be taken from the appropriation under the head of "Streets—Repairing and Repairs," and the Comptroller to hold such claims as liens against the aforesaid contract.

(By Board of Councilmen, January fifteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, the resolution was amended by inserting, after the word "affidavit," the words "and such other evidence as the Comptroller may require," and by adding thereto the following: "But nothing in this resolution contained shall authorize the said Comptroller to make any payment under such contract, excepting the claims specifically enumerated herein, and the assignments and liens executed and filed before the thirtieth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, when said contract was annulled.")

He then moved to amend the same by striking out all after the word "the," and insert in lieu thereof the words "January thirty-one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six."

Which was adopted.

Alderman Loew moved further to amend by adopting the following: "And that the Croton Aqueduct Board be required to draw their requisition upon the Comptroller for the amount due upon the said contract up to the date of annulment of the same, and in case any suit being brought against the Comptroller in making the payment herein authorized the Common Council will indemnify and save harmless the said Comptroller for any damages sustained by him in carrying out this resolution."

Which was carried.

The resolution, as amended, was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Coman, McBride, Shannon, Gedney, Ely, Ryers, Reilly, Brice, Loew, Varnum, O'Brien, McGinnis—13.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Robert Irwin to place a sign on the corner of the Bowery and Bond-street, said permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Louis Bach to place a coal-box on the sidewalk in front of his place of business, number one hundred and ninety-eight West Fortieth-street, said permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Harlem River, be numbered, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Solomon Belais to place a sign in front of his premises, number five hundred and forty-four Broadway, the same not to interfere with public travel, and to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to repair the gas-lamps on Tompkins Parade Ground immediately, and place others therein where necessary.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to J. W. Crosby to place a showcase in front of his premises, number three hundred and thirty-four Broadway, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to John Moore, to retain a stand in front of number one hundred and ninety-three West-street, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolved, That the name of John Bockel be made to read as William Bockel in the list of Commissioners of Deeds recently appointed.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That section one of the ordinance entitled "An ordinance to provide for a special agent in the Public Administrator's Bureau, to take special charge of the estates of the deceased soldiers," be and it is hereby amended by striking out the words "Public Administrator" and "in his Bureau," wherever they occur, and inserting in lieu thereof the word "Comptroller."

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices, when appointed.

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to William O. Foote to receive and deliver goods in front of his premises number one hundred and fifteen Worth-street, the same to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Trustees of the congregation of Beth Hamadrash for the sum of one hundred and thirty-six dollars and twelve cents, with interest, as a donation, to enable said Trustees to redeem the property of said congregation from sale for taxes for the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of donations.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Comptroller transmitting statement of receipts of the Sixth and Eighth avenue Rail road Companies for one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Commissioners for building a public market, from September twenty-two to December thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Which was received and ordered on file.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council be and he is hereby authorized and directed to procure and furnish each member of the Common Council with a suitable badge, together with the staves of office, stationery, maps and such books as may be necessary to aid them in the discharge of their official duties.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Coman, McBrien, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, Ely, Rogers, Reilly, the President, Loew, Varnum, O'Brien, McGinnis—14.

Alderman Varnum moved to reconsider the above action.

Which was lost.

Preamble and resolutions as follows:

Whereas, On the breaking out of the rebellion of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, the Common Council, with the approval of our patriotic citizens, incurred liabilities to the extent of one million of dollars, which were disbursed through the Union Defence Committee in moving forward troops from the city to the seat of war, supplying them with arms and ammunition, thus making them at once available to the United States government; and,

Whereas, Only a small portion of the said amount has been repaid by the United States; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Commissioner be and hereby is authorized to take the necessary measures to collect from the United States Government the balance unpaid of the amount expended in the years one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one and one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two through the Union Defence Committee in furnishing United States troops with arms and ammunition, including all the expenditures connected therewith, and that the expense incurred by the Commissioner in carrying into effect this resolution be paid from the appropriation for "city contingencies."

Alderman Ryers moved to amend said resolution by striking therefrom the words, "Comptroller be and hereby is authorized to take the necessary measures to collect from," and insert in lieu thereof the following, viz.: "Members of Congress from this city be and they are hereby requested to urge the payment by." Also, strike out all after the word "therewith."

Which was carried.

The resolution as amended was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Coman, McBrien, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, Ely, Ryers, Reilly, Brice, Loew, Varnum, O'Brien, McGinnis—14.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen, as follows:

Resolved, That the Clerk of this board be directed to have the necessary repairs made to the clerk's office, and establish such regulations as will make it convenient to the members; and that the Clerk be also directed to make the necessary repairs to the chamber of the Board of Councilmen.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Coman, McBrien, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, Ely, Ryers, Reilly, The President, Loew, Varnum, O'Brien, McGinnis—14.

Preamble and resolution as follows:

Whereas, A resolution donating the sum of one thousand eight hundred and six dollars to the Church of the Immaculate Conception was approved by His Honor the Mayor, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five; and

Whereas, Said sum was made from the petition attached to the report, and a clerical error having been made in the amount, to the sum of one hundred and eighty-two dollars and forty-three cents; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of M. P. Morrough, Treasurer of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, for the sum of one hundred and eighty-two dollars and forty-three cents, to enable them to pay assessments against the said church property, and charge the same to the account of Donations.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Coman, McBrien, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, Ely, Ryers, Reilly, The President, Loew, Varnum, O'Brien, McGinnis—14.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to dredge out Fulton Market-slip, between Piers numbers twenty-two and twenty-three, East River.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Coman, McBrien, Flynn, Gedney, Ely, Ryers, Reilly, The President, Varnum, O'Brien—11.

Negative—Aldermen Shannon, Loew, McGinnis—3.

Petition of the Rector, &c., of the Twenty-fourth-street Methodist Episcopal Church for a donation to pay taxes for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of A. K. Sanford, Pastor of the Twenty-fourth-street Methodist Church, for the sum of forty-seven dollars and seventy-five cents, with interest, as a donation to said church, to be applied by the said pastor in payment of taxes for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty on the property of said church, known as index number nine hundred and sixty-five, ward number three thousand six hundred and sixty-three, north side of Twenty-fourth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, and taxed to A. J. Post for the said year one thousand eight hundred and sixty, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of donations.

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Coman, McBrien, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, Ely, Ryers, Reilly, The President, Loew, Varnum, O'Brien, McGinnis—14.

Alderman O'Brien moved that the board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President stated that the board stood adjourned to Monday, the twenty-sixth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

PERSONAL.

McDONALD.—INFORMATION WANTED OF WM. T. McDONALD and JOHN H. McDONALD. Wm. T. McDonald had two sons, Thos. G. McDonald and William. Thos. G. went to California. Any information of the above will be thankfully received by letter or calling on JOHN A. EMERSON, care T. W. Strong, No. 98 Nassau-st., N. Y.

HENRY EVANS.—IF HENRY EVANS, FORMERLY of Hobart Town, in Tasmania, youngest son of the late George William Evans, Esq., will communicate with the undersigned, he will hear of something to his advantage. Any person giving information which will lead to his discovery, or to a knowledge of his fate, will be rewarded. R. J. LUCAS, Solicitor, Hobart Town, Tasmania.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as seamstress in a private family; no objection to assist with light chamberwork. Can be seen for two days at No. 226 West 32d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the candy-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class cook; understands the business; is a good baker; willing to do the coarse washing; city reference. Call for two days at No. 101 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION to take care of one or two growing children; is a good seamstress; has no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 89 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS Protestant cook, who is an excellent baker, and perfect master of every branch of her business. May be seen for two days at Mr. I. Whitfield's, No. 397 4th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A GERMAN girl who has been six months in this country; is well educated, and can come well recommended; would prefer to take charge of children, do sewing, &c. Address or apply to Mrs. BERENS, No. 267 9th-st., Room No. 5.

WANTED—BY A NEW-ENGLAND WOMAN, A situation as housekeeper; understands cooking; best of city references given as to character and capability; wages moderate. Call or address, for two days, No. 23 Bedford-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress, or would wait on a lady; can dress hair; would like to go South; seven years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 208 West 16th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4th-av., for a large number of recommended English Protestant and other cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, seamstresses, laundresses, chambermaids, waitresses, ladies' maids, houseworkers, &c. City or country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young Protestant woman, as lady's maid; understands hairdressing and dressmaking thoroughly; has excellent recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, THE washing of a few gentlemen, or a small family; good reference. Call at No. 331 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or would do general house work in a small family; good reference. Apply for two days at No. 349 9th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as cook; understands her business perfectly well, and has excellent city references. Can be seen until engaged at No. 172 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD PLAIN cook, and who is also a good washer and ironer; best of city references. Apply to No. 148 West 17th-st., a few doors off 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged woman as nurse; is also capable of taking care of an infant; can give 3½ years' reference. Apply to No. 148 West 17th-st., a few doors off 7th-av.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, SEWING by the week or month; understands all kinds of family sewing and children's clothes. Can be seen at No. 147 32d-st., between 3d and Lexington avs., Room No. 16.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH WIDOW WOMAN, work by the day or week; is a first-rate laundress; is a good cook; or any housework; best city reference. Apply at No. 464 West 25th-st., corner of 10th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and waitress or nurse and seamstress; has good city reference. Call for two days at No. 170 West 38th-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A RESPECTABLE young woman; perfectly understands her business in all its branches; the best of city reference given. Address 25 East 12th-st., near University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS BY a respectable woman; understands her business thoroughly; fluting, &c.; has unexceptionable city recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid in a private family. Best of reference. Apply or address No. 115 Laurens-street, near Prince.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A woman who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, and is a good baker; the best of references given. Call for two days at No. 93 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook and first-rate baker, and can give good city references as to respectability. Call at No. 760 8th-av., top floor.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A GOOD cook, washer and ironer, must be a Protestant, with good recommendations. Apply at No. 131 West 11th-st. before 3 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WELSH GIRL to do general housework in a private family. Call at No. 99 Hester-st., frame house, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; good city reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 115 West 15th-st., rear house.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN A HOUSE or chambers to take care of. Address M. G., station D. Bible House.

DOMESTICS, SERVANTS, HELP, &c., advertising for situations, places, homes, &c., in the DAILY TRIBUNE, are charged only 25 cents.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman or vegetable gardener; one who thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country; best of city reference from his last employer. Address P. H., No. 347 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Call for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young man as coachman; willing to take charge of a small place, garden, cows, &c., city or country; good reference. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young man, a situation in a private family as first-class waiter; has the best of city reference from his last place. Call or address No. 414 3d-av., in the drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN HONEST AND industrious man as light porter in a wholesale store; best of reference as to character, &c. Address PORTER, No. 267 Broadway, Room No. 5.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a competent and reliable man, English. Address TOMPKINS, Box No. 212 *Times* Office, or at Mr. Nicoll's, No. 25 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman: thoroughly understands his business; no objections to the country; best of reference from his last employer. Call at No. 79 Bleecker-st., harness-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A young man; understands the care of horses; is a good careful driver, civil and obliging; has best of reference from last place. Address J. J., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS INSIDE SERVANT, by a man of experience; has good testimonials. Address T. W., No. 313 4th-av.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED.—NEW BOOK NOW ready. Get the best, from official sources.

THE GREAT CAMPAIGNS OF GRANT AND SHERMAN.

By the popular historian, J. T. HEADLEY,
Author of "Life of Washington," "Sacred Mountains," &c.

Complete in one volume. Handsomely illustrated.

"The most complete work on the subject."—*Hartford Daily Press.*

"One of the most popular books on the war."—*Cleveland Leader.*

"Grant and Sherman have found a popular historian in Hon. J. T. Headley."—*New-York Tribune.*

Active agents are selling 100 copies per week. Extra inducements offered. Send for terms. Address E. B. TREAT & CO., No. 130 Grand-st., New-York.

AGENTS OF BARTLETT'S NEW SEWING-MACHINES.

THE MANUFACTORY

Is now made equal to your demand, TO 500 A DAY.

These facilities enable us to offer and we will pay HIGHER COMMISSIONS than any first-class family sewing-machine sold at less than $55. Call or send for circulars, BARTLETT'S Sewing-Machine Company, office No. 567 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED.—AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY town and neighborhood, for "THE GREAT LABOR SAVER," a new article in great demand, worth $20 to any family. Secured by patent and very salable. Agents, male and female, are making $5 to $10 per day with a capital of $5 to $10. Any person having a little spare time, will find it pleasant and profitable. Send two stamps for circulars and return postage. Address R. WAYVELL, Box No. 4,781, Chicago, Ill.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED.—A CAPABLE and energetic lady to act as housekeeper in a family where the lady of the house is engaged in business which occupies all her time; some party of experience, and capable of directing servants, is required. Address E. D., Union-square Post-office.

WANTED—A GARDENER AND FARMER, capable of taking charge of a gentleman's place, including glass; must be a married man, of experience, and able to refer to past employers. Apply at the bookstore of Mason Brothers, No. 596 Broadway.

COLOR-MAKER WANTED—A PRACTICAL man; one experienced in making blues, chrome yellows, chrome and paris greens, vermilion, &c., will be liberally treated with. Address ROCHESTER, Box No. 965 Post-office.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN TO MAKE HIMself useful on a small farm near the city. Inquire at the office of the Northern Railroad, foot of Cortlandt-st., of Mr. HOOVING, between 12 and 1 and 3 and 4 o'clock.

HELP WANTED—PROTESTANTS, AN ENGLISH woman as housekeeper, a nurse and seamstress, first-class cooks, waitresses, laundresses and girls for general housework. Apply, with city reference, at Mrs. SANDERS' Employment Office, No. 45 3d-av.

WANTED—A NURSE WHO THOROUGHLY UNderstands the care of an infant from its birth, and who can also sew; best of references required. Call at No. 46 West 36th-st.

WANTED—IN A LARGE FAMILY GROCERY, an experienced and competent foreman. Address, giving full particulars, stating age, references and salary required, A. & M., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN AS WAITRESS who can give satisfactory city references. Apply at No. 21 West 36th-st., from 10 to 2 o'clock.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

The firm of STURGES, BENNET & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JOSIAH S. BENNET retires from business. The remaining partners will sign in liquidation.

JONATHAN STURGES,
JOSIAH S. BENNET,
BENJAMIN G. ARNOLD,
FREDERICK STURGES.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1865.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.

No. 125 FRONT-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1866.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the firm of STURGES, ARNOLD & CO.

JONATHAN STURGES,
BENJAMIN G. ARNOLD,
FREDERICK STURGES,
EDWARD STURGES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The firm of MARVIN, INGHAM & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, S. R. INGHAM having sold his interest to the other copartners, who are authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation, having taken all the assets and assumed all the liabilities, and who will continue the banking business under the firm name of MARVIN & WHITE.

CHAS. B. MARVIN,
S. R. INGHAM,
S. V. WHITE.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1866.

WHEREAS, THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm name of WHITMORE & CO. has been dissolved, by the retirement of FREDERICK H. WHITMORE, but the business is to be continued by the subscriber, who was a copartner in said firm; and whereas, the said copartnership had business relations with foreign countries, as specified in the act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "an act allowing the continued use of copartnership name in certain cases," and the act in amendment thereof; now, therefore, CHARLES E. CURTISS, whose place of abode is in the City of New-York, doth hereby certify, pursuant to said statute, that he is the person now and hereafter dealing under the said firm name of WHITMORE & CO.

Dated NEW-YORK, 1st January, 1866.

(Signed) C. E. CURTISS.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York:

On this second day of January, A. D., 1866, before me came CHARLES E. CURTISS, to me known to be the individual described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, signed the same in my presence, and acknowledged before me that he executed the same.

{ 5 cent stamp } (Signed) EDWIN F. COREY, JR.,
{ cancelled. } Notary Public.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—NOTICE IS hereby given that DANIEL ADAMS, Jr., of the City of Brooklyn in the County of Kings and State of New-York, and CYRUS W. PRATT, of Bergen, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, and of the several acts amendatory thereof, under the name or firm of DANIEL ADAMS, Jr., in the Hide, Leather and General Commission business therein, in which all the parties interested are the said DANIEL ADAMS, Jr., who is the general partner, and the said CYRUS W. PRATT, who is the special partner; that the said CYRUS W. PRATT, as such special partner, has contributed the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars as capital toward the common stock; and that the said partnership is to commence on the first day of January, A.D. 1866, and is to terminate on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1868. Dated at the City of New-York aforesaid this 30th day of December, A. D. 1865.

DANIEL ADAMS, Jr., General Partner.
CYRUS W. PRATT, Special Partner.

[STAMP.] j4-law6wTh

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF T. & H. MESSENGER terminates this day, Thomas Messenger retiring. Either partner is authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

THOMAS MESSENGER.
HARRY MESSENGER.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day entered into partnership under the style of H. MESSENGER & CO., and will continue the business as heretofore conducted by the late firm of T. & H. MESSENGER, at Nos. 161 and 163 Maiden-lane.

HARRY MESSENGER,
EDWIN L. ABEL,
THOMAS H. MESSENGER,
SIDNEY LARREMORE.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1866.

THE SPECIAL COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and firm of BURDETT & EVERIT, expires this day by limitation.

CHARLES P. BURDETT,
RICHARD M. EVERIT,
GEORGE MERRITT.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1865.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, and will continue business under the name and firm of BURDETT, EVERIT & CO.

CHARLES P. BURDETT,
RICHARD M. EVERIT,
SAMUEL G. POND.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1866.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm-name of BETTS & DENSLOW, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

C. W. BETTS, E. H. DENSLOW.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1866.

E. H. DENSLOW will continue the stock and gold business at the same location, No. 2 New-st.

The undersigned will continue in business, at the same location as heretofore, No. 2 New-st., one door from Wall. He offers his services to the importing merchants of New-York for the purchase, on commission, of gold for customs, and solicits their orders.

C. W. BETTS.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1866.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL CONTINUE the iron business at No. 126 Liberty-st., under the firm of JAMES H. WHITNEY & SON.

JAMES H. WHITNEY,
ALFRED R. WHITNEY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1866.

NOTICE.—MR. HOWELL L. WILLIAMS, JR., and Mr. WILLIAM W. GANDY have been admitted as partners in my business, which will hereafter be continued under the firm of SHEPPARD GANDY & CO.

JAN. 1, 1866. SHEPPARD GANDY.

MR. CHARLES E. MILNOR, (OF THE late firm of BABCOCK & MILNOR,) is admitted a partner in our firm from this date.

L. P. MORTON & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP—MR. JAMES H. BARTHOLOMEW has been admitted as partner with me in my business from this date, which will be hereafter continued under the firm-name of E. F. MANY & CO.

JAN. 1, 1866. EDWARD F. MANY.

MR. HENRY A. KELLEY AND MR. JAMES W. DAYTON are admitted members of our firm, from this date.

E. R. MUDGE, SAWYER & CO.

JAN. 1, 1866.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1866.

CYRUS A. SMITH, LATE CASHIER OF the Importers' and Traders' National Bank, is this day admitted as a partner in our house, the firm name remaining as heretofore.

F. W. DEVOE & CO.

REMOVAL.—LESHER & WHITMAN HAVE this day removed from No. 8 Park-place to Nos. 279, 281 and 283 Broadway. Having admitted Mr. G. H. DUNHAM partner in our business on Jan. 1, 1866, the style of firm from this date will be LESHER, WHITMAN & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1866.

LUMBER.

WELLS & BONTECOU,
OLD FIRM—BAKER, WELLS & CO.,
LUMBER DEALERS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
ESTABLISHED 1839.

YARDS—On West-st., between Houston and King and Houston and Clarkson sts., and Nos. 572 and 574 Washington-st.

STEAM MILL, WASHINGTON-ST., corner of CLARKSON.
YARD OFFICE, No. 344 WEST-ST.
DOWN-TOWN OFFICE, No. 47 SOUTH-ST.

The particular attention of SHIPPERS and COUNTRY DEALERS is invited to our large first-class and well-assorted STOCK of LUMBER, including SCANTLING, SHINGLES, YELLOW PINE FLOORING, STEP PLANK, &c.; &c.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

VENICE.

GRAND HOTEL VICTORIA.

This large and first-rate establishment, greatly improved and enlarged, is situated in the most central position of Venice, and close to the Piazza Sn. Mario, the principal theatres and churches. The Grand Hotel Victoria, containing 180 bedrooms and private apartments, furnished with every modern requisite, has been reopened on the 14th of November, 1865, under the management of Mr. ROBERT ETZENSBERGER, so well known to American tourists from the Schweizerhof at Luzerne, and the Hotel de Rome at Rome. He is at the same time proprietor of the

HOTEL DE MILAN,

at Majolica, (near Cadenabbia,) Lake of Como—a very comfortable, quiet house, beautifully situated and admirably well adapted for persons who intend to spend some time on this charming lake.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

These celebrated water-saving and powerful wheels, of every capacity, promptly furnished for milling, manufacturing, mining, boring, pumping, &c., &c. A large assortment in stock. Wheels and machinery constructed for mule carriage into the mountains. Streams gauged and plans made. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, Hydraulic Engineers, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Hotel Keepers' Society, which was held at the St. Nicholas Hotel on Monday evening, Jan. 15, 1866, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:

Whereas, The prevailing system of passing or "deadheading" by hotel-keepers is unjust in its operation, and believing it to be wrong in principle; therefore,

Resolved, That we will entirely abandon the custom, and ask the fraternity generally to adopt the same rule and thus place themselves on equal footing with the traveling public generally, and thereby take a higher and more independent ground. RICH. FRENCH, President.

H. L. POWERS, Secretary.

SOUTHERN REAL ESTATE.—AN ATTORNEY of this city, sailing on SATURDAY for New-Orleans, and returning through the central portion of the South, will take charge of business pertaining to real estate, investments and collections. Address Mr. H., Box No. 3,239 Post-office.

A PARTY WITH ABILITY AND BUSINESS qualifications, and having a good central location in this city, would like to procure the agency for some staple article. Address A., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS WISHING regular New-York correspondence, on their own terms, are invited to address ALPHABET, New-York City Post-office.

MIRRORS FOR SALE.—FOUR MAGNIFICENT mirrors for sale at a bargain: 80x60; price about $300 each; cost $500 each. Can be seen at No. 275 8th-av. JOHN J. SLONE.

FOR ADOPTION.—A NICE, LOVELY, BLACK-eyed GIRL BABY, nine months old. Inquire of Mrs. PAUL, No. 311 East Houston-st.

KENTLEDGE AND PIG IRON FOR ballast, in lots to suit purchasers. For sale by WM. D. ANDREWS & BRO., No. 414 Water-st.

HERRING'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES, FOR SALE. [illegible] No. [illegible] Murray-st.

FOR SALE.

EAST TENNESSEE LAND AGENCY.

COCKRILL & SEYMOUR,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
Knoxville, Tenn.,

Offer for sale valuable lands of every description in all parts of East Tennessee. Information concerning real estate promptly and gratuitously furnished.

D. M. SEAMAN,
AUCTIONEER AND REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 14 Pine-st.

Real Estate and Stocks sold at auction and private sale on liberal terms. Houses rented.

Printed list of property at private sale issued every month.

FOR SALE—IN WILLIAMSBURGH, THE three-story high-stoop brick house corner of 3d and North 8th sts., and the four adjoining, 20x34, lots 20x80; also, corner of 4th and North 8th sts., and eight adjoining; houses 20x36; lots 20x100; twelve rooms in each and sub-cellar; water and gas fixtures in all; price $4,250; $2,500 may remain five years. The houses are pleasantly located, and nearly new. Also, 500 vacant lots lying between the East River and 6th-st., and North 7th-st. and Bushwick Creek. No money required where they are improved. Apply to SAMUEL J. HUNT, No. 112 4th-av., New-York.

TO CHURCHES OR CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE—The valuable church property located in 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; lot 115x100 feet 5 inches. The attention of church committees is particularly called to this property. Early possession given. For full particulars, apply at the office of JOHN A. VAN BUSKIRK, No. 76 4th-av., corner 10th-st.

Also, for sale or exchange for desirable city property, the valuable property southwest corner of 116th-st. and 2d-av.; lot 125x100, with three-story house, stable, &c. Apply at the office of JOHN A. VAN BUSKIRK, No. 76 4th-av.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE NEAT two-story and attic house with basements and under-cellar (frame filled in with brick) on Bedford-av., between Myrtle and Willoughby avs. Price, $4,000.

Also, a similar house on Franklin-av., between Willoughby and DeKalb avs. Price, $4,000.

Also, two three-story brick houses on Monroe-st., near Marcy-av. Price, $3,000 each.

Also, the cottage and lots adjoining. Price, $2,500. Inquire of ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE.—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, containing ten acres, situated on the Hudson, two hours' ride from New-York. The house is quite new, and furnished complete throughout; carriage house and outbuildings are also new and in perfect order. Grapery, bowling alley and front pond. For fruit and garden unsurpassed, the owner will give full particulars upon application. Also, a pretty place on the south side of Long Island, sixty miles from this city; first-class modern-built house, with outhouses to match. Apply to GEORGE A. WICKS, Nos. 81 and 83 Franklin-st.

FARM FOR SALE IN GENESEE VALLEY.—The subscriber offers for sale his farm, containing 500 acres, situated two miles east of Mount Morris, and five-four miles south of Genesee, and one quarter of a mile from depot, on Avon, Genesee and Mount Morris Railroad. The farm is in a high state of cultivation, well watered, good fruit, fences first-rate, and buildings complete; 420 acres improved, balance timbered.

Address CARROLL FITZHUGH,
Genesee, Livingston County, New-York.

HOUSES FOR SALE—BY A JOURNEAY, NO. 6 Pine-st.—5th-av., four-story English basement $30,000; West 24th-st., four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, with possession, $30,000; 24th-st., four-story, English basement, brown-stone, with possession, $28,000; 52d-st., four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, with possession, $25,000; East 30th-st., four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, $15,000; Waverley-place, four-story, high-stoop, brick, $11,000; 117th-st., three-story, high-stoop, brick, with possession, $6,500; West 34th-st., four-story, English basement brown-stone, $15,000.

AN ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The house is built in the best manner, plate-glass windows, modern improvements, burglar alarm, &c. The grounds, about four acres, are handsomely laid out, and planted with choice trees, shrubs and vines. There is a large brick carriage-house, stable and poultry-house. The situation on Sandford-av., Flushing, is high and healthy, and must be seen to be appreciated. Apply to ED. F. COOKE & CO., No. 159 Front-st., corner Maiden-lane.

1,000 ACRES OF LAND, VERY DESIRABLE—700 acres of timber and woodland, and 300 acres of tillage land are offered for sale at a bargain to railroad men, lumbermen and wood dealers; this property has on it a splendid mansion, with an extensive river front, and is one of the most beautiful estates on the Hudson River. Address or apply to J. W. PARMENTER, No. 9 Spruce-st., New-York *Courier* Office, New-York City.

FOR SALE.—THE TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT house (frame filled in with brick) on 4th-av., between 84th and 85th sts., near Central Park. Price, $4,500.

Also, the four tenement houses Nos. 161 and 163 Lewis-st., between 3d and 4th sts.; the rent is $3,000 per year. Price, $20,000.

Also, the valuable leasehold property No. 138 East Broadway, running through to Division-st.; rent, $1,700 per year. Price, $9,500. Inquire of ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A THREE-story and basement frame house, No. 331 Bergen-st., between 4th and 5th avs.; gas and water; near Fulton, Atlantic and Flatbush-av. car routes, and within half an hour's walk of Fulton, Wall and South ferries; will be sold low. Apply on the premises or to PHILIP E. BOGERT, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, E. D.—THE three-story and basement brick houses Nos. 3 and 7 2d-st., near Broadway; a few minutes' walk from the ferry. Price, $5,000 each.

Also, the two-story frame house with a large brick stable on the rear. Price, $4,000. Inquire of ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway, New-York.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.—For sale, to close an estate, three-fourths of the block bounded by Washington, Water, Plymouth and Adams streets, near the Catharine Ferry, Brooklyn, in plots to suit purchasers. BENJAMAN G. HITCHINGS, Executer, No. 51 William-st., New-York.

$20,000.—FOR SALE—AN ESTABLISHED retail cash dry goods business of 20 years' standing; annual sales $200,000; in one of the best New-England cities; capital required, $15,000 to $25,000; a rare opening for any one desiring to take an established paying business. Address LOCKWOOD, care H. B. Claflin & Co., New-York.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown stone front house and lot, on 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., with furniture.

For particulars and permits, apply to

ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

LAND FOR SALE LOW.—125 ACRES OF EXcellent land, unimproved, in Maryland. 13 miles from Washington, on turnpike, near the new railroad; brings good tobacco, grain, grass, grapes and fruits; a portion is heavily wooded; $17 per acre. Apply to A. BARTHOLF, No. 33 Gold-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—PRIVATE HOUSES IN 15TH, 24TH, 28th, 34th, 39th and 53d sts., between 6th and 8th avs., at prices ranging from $8,500 to $25,000. Also, 3 lots in Pell-st., near Bowery; price $22,000; together with a number of good paying tenement houses. Apply to J. CORBIT, No. 231 9th-av.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO DRY GOODS JOBBERS AND IMPORTERS.—The advertiser intends building on a lot 36x100, in Franklin-st., near Church, a first-class store, and wishes to lease it, for a term of years to a responsible party. Address, with real name, Box 1,611 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF NINETEEN ACRES, 8 miles from Jersey City, on the Erie Railway; dwelling house and gardener's or tenant house, 1,000 fruit trees, 300 grape vines in bearing and all the small fruits; stream of water through the place; fine view, &c. Inquire of R. FURMAN, No. 26 Cortlandt-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, containing seven acres, situated on the Hudson, 30 minutes' ride from New-York; fruits in great abundance, and views unsurpassed. Apply to Dr. CLOWES, No. 145 West 42d-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE IN WEST 34th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs; price $25,000, including mirrors, gas fixtures and oil cloth; possession can be had as soon as desired by the purchaser. Terms to suit. Apply to J. CORBIT, No. 231 9th-av.

FOR SALE—A WATER FRONT, IN BROOKLYN, of nearly 300 feet, with bulkhead the whole length; suitable for any manufacturing business, or for storage. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 32 Park-row, New-York.

$30,000—FOR SALE—WITH POSSESSION about the 1st of March, a valuable four-story brown stone, high stoop house, between 5th and 6th avs., 47th-st., in elegant order. Apply to P. C. ANTHONY, No. 23 Nassau-st., from 12 to 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, ON HENRY, Warren and Congress sts., the mansion, grounds, &c., known as the Becar Mansion, consisting of large house, stable, green-house, and over 14 lots of ground. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ON NINETEENTH-ST., second and third doors east of Avenue A, two substantial well built two-story, basement and under-cellar brick houses; possession given immediately. Inquire of D. BIDWELL, No. 254 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH basement brown-stone front house No. 40 East 31st-st., near Madison-av., 20x60xhalf the block. Furniture if desired. Apply to E. S. SHERMAN, No. 253 Pearl-st., between Fulton and John.

FOR SALE—BY HOLDEN & MOORE, NO. 645 7th-av., near 48th-st., a large number of, first and second-class houses and lots, in various parts of New-York City and Brooklyn. Also, farms and country residences in Westchester County and elsewhere.

SEVERAL CHEAP FARMS IN SOMERSET COUNTY—60 acres, $2,500; 50, 36, 12, 25, 17 acres each; also, splendid large farms, cheap. JAQUES, No. 40 Dey-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, TWO THREE-story brick houses on Harrison-st., near Hicks-st.; price $4,500 and $5,500; possession 1st May. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE SUBSTANTIAL FIVE-STORY building Nos. 438 and 440 Greenwich-st. and No. 50 Vestry-st.; good property for investment. Apply to J. O. FOWLER, No. 96 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF THIRTY ACRES, with dwelling-houses, barns, &c., within two miles of Morristown, N.J. For particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE in Llewellyn Park at Orange, N. J.; only one hour from the city. For particulars apply to the owner, L. S. HASKELL, Library Building, Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE LOT ON 5TH-AV., 30x125, with a right of way over the corner for stable. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,275 Broadway, New-York.

ILLINOIS LANDS.—TWO OR THREE QUARTER sections, 160 acres each, and well located, will be sold low to close an estate. Apply to W. H. SOOFIELD, No. 102 Broadway, third floor.

A HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Within easy access to New-York. Also, New-York and Brooklyn properties. Apply to A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE, AT Irvington, 2½ miles from Newark, New-Jersey. Buildings and grounds ample and commanding. Apply to A. H. BROWN, No. 317 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE NO 42 Grove-st. High stoop, sub-cellar, and in good order. Apply to F. TILLOW, No. 1 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 21 ST. MARK'S-place. Apply on the premises to JOHN S. MAXWELL, from 9 to 10 A. M.

STAMFORD PLACES FOR SALE.—A large variety of places ranging from $3,000 to $30,000 in price. Apply to ELBERT WHITE, Stamford, Conn.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS.—LOTS IN EVERY locality above and below the Central Park. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

LANDLORDS AND OTHERS IN WANT of a collector of rents or bills will please address J. K., No. 214 West 43d-st.; best of references given.

FACTORIES FOR SALE, IN NEWARK, NEW JERSEY, with steam power. Apply to A. H. BROWN, No. 313 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE.

FACTORY FOR SALE.

Will be sold at public auction, on FRIDAY, Jan. 26, 1866, at the factory in Yonkers, at 11 o'clock A. M.,

A LARGE FACTORY,

situated in the village of Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y., within 16 miles of New-York City Hall.

The main building is 384 feet long and 40 feet wide, blacksmith shop and boiler room 300 feet long, besides other outbuildings.

NEW ENGINE OF 225-HORSE POWER,

2 large steam boilers, steam heating apparatus, and main shafting. All the above in perfect order. Also,

NINE LARGE BRICK DWELLING HOUSES,

together with a water grant from the State, extending nearly 500 feet into the Hudson River.

The main building is one of the lightest and pleasantest shops in the whole country.

Also, two extra steam boilers, nearly new and in perfect order, will be sold at auction at the same time. The above sale is peremptory.

For full particulars and maps of the whole property, apply to

FRED'K A. COE, No. 170 Broadway, New-York, or
T. B. STOUT, Treasurer, Yonkers, N. Y.

THREE ORANGE COUNTY FARMS FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale three farms situate on the Newburgh branch of the Erie Railway and the Blooming Grove and New-Windsor Turnpike, within one-quarter of a mile of the Salisbury Mills depot. Said farms are of the best quality of land, are well watered, have reasonably good buildings, and the finest sites for dwelling-houses. There is on one of them an abundant and never-failing spring of very cold water. The whole is capable of beautiful and profitable improvements.

Three hundred and fifty acres will be sold together, or in three farms of 138 acres, 120 acres and 100 acres. It has been used heretofore very profitably as a milk farm. If not sold before Feb. 1 they will be to let.

Purchasers are invited to view them.

ROBERT DENNISTON.

SALISBURY MILLS, ORANGE CO., N. Y., Jan. 12, 1866.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LANDS—50 CENTS TO $6 PER ACRE.

I offer for sale over 50,000 acres of Pennsylvania land—timber, coal, iron ore, oil, &c. Good titles. Will give plenty of time to examine the land. Best of references. The larger part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage, if desired. Here is a chance to make a good, safe, reliable and paying investment, as they must be sold to close an estate. Brokers will be allowed commissions.

SHEETS' ESTATE,
Room No. 23, Astor House.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE IN CONCORD, N. H., AND AT THE WEST.—The subscriber offers for sale City Block, on the corner of Main and Warren sts. This is a well and newly built block; the location is one of the best in the city, and is paying a handsome rental. The lot on which it stands is only partially occupied, and admits of considerable improvement.

The subscriber also offers for sale six hundred acres of land in Minnesota, at Sunrise, on the line of the St. Paul and Superior Railroad, a point of good advantages in respect of water power, its means of communication, &c. The land was located ten years ago, with due reference to the circumstances of agreeable living, and it is believed combines as many of them as can well be expected. To any person desiring first-class productive real estate in one of the most beautiful and flourishing of our inland cities, or western property, situated in a country likely to be rapidly developed, this is a good opportunity. Further information in regard to either of these valuable properties can be obtained of the subscriber.

CHARLES F. LOW.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 13, 1865.

A FAMILY WISHING TO MAKE AN ADvantageous settlement on a valuable landed estate, in one of the healthiest and pleasantest locations in Dutchess County, within three hours of New-York, will have the opportunity by applying to the subscriber. The property comprises about 66 acres productive land, with very superior buildings. The house is spacious as well as excellent, and the property completely adapted either for a first-class farmer, a private school, a gentleman's residence, or for the entertainment of Summer guests. Price $14,000, but worth nearer $20,000. A person wishing such a place might look for it a lifetime, and then not do as well. Another 100 acres of plowing, pasture and woodland can be added if desired.

C. G. PRATT, No. 24 Pine-st., Room No. 38.

JAMAICA FARM FOR SALE—EMBRACING about 90 acres luxurious garden land, 13 miles by rail from Brooklyn ferries, susceptible of a very large and profitable development. As a residence, this property combines the advantages of immediate access to the city, entire healthfulness, good society, and pleasant interior and water views; buildings excellent. One of the cheapest estates of the kind within 20 miles of New-York. Price, $21,000. Apply to C. G. PRATT, No. 24 Pine-st., Room No. 38.

FOR SALE—NOS. 172 AND 174 MULBERRY-ST., between Broome and Grand sts., suitable for a pianoforte manufactory; one lot in Elizabeth-st., 50 feet from Canal-st.; four lots together, between Madison and Monroe sts., near Grand-st., a desirable manufacturing locality; house and lot in Baltic-st., Brooklyn; there is an alley-way to the premises suitable for a cartman or mechanic. Terms easy. Apply to JAS. H. THORNE, No. 174 Canal-st.

BROADWAY PROPERTY.—TO BE leased for 20 years, with renewals, on the basis of the Sailors' Snug Harbor leases, lots Nos. 478, 480 and 482 Broadway, and No. 40 Crosby-st., being 73 feet on Broadway, and 25 feet on Crosby-st., containing 9,800 square feet. Apply to

MULLER, WILKINS & CO., 5½ Pine-st.

IOWA LAND.—HORACE EVERETT, OF COUNcil Bluffs, wishing to know Western Iowa and North Missouri landowners, will, at the office of Bach & Sattonstall, No. 7 Wall-st., exhibit topographical maps, and communicate such particular description of their lands acquired by his personal examination and long residence in Iowa.

450 FARMS IN ORANGE COUNTY, Westchester, Stamford, Long Island, New-Jersey, from 1 to 200 acres. Price from $3,000 to $10,000, from 10 to 40 miles, near depot and river.

P. ZIGLER, No. 12 Centre-st.

HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT FOR sale directly on the terrace, and near New-Brighton landing; cottage, 2 stories and attic; plot 100x220 feet, with water front of 100 feet. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

WANTED—TO BUY THE GROUND OR THE lease of a coal-yard, centrally located; will pay cash for stocks and fixtures. Address D. S. ARNOLD, Box No. 180 *Times* Office, stating location and the lowest cash price.

HARLEM LOTS.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, seventy-one Harlem lots and gores on 6th-av., 119th, 132d, 133d, 134th, 137th, 138th and 139th sts. All fine property, fit for improvement.

BOND-ST.—FOR SALE OR LEASE, AN EXTRA size house and lot, on north side of Bond-st., near Broadway. Apply to

WM. H. ROSS, No. 704 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FIVE-STORY BRICK STORE No. 4 Fletcher-st., 25x60 feet, with additional well-lighted office in rear; dry cellar. Inquire of WM. N. CLARK, Jr., No. 170 William-st.

FOR SALE—FOURTH WARD PROPERTY, Plot of ground, with buildings, northeast corner of James Slip and Cherry-st. For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

A GOOD, LARGE CORNER GROCERY for sale cheap, on account of sickness; stock, fixtures, lease and good trade. Apply to O. HOUSE, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET

On Broad and New sts. and Broadway; all near Wall-st. Apply to

EDWARD MATTHEWS, No. 19 Broad-st.

OFFICE TO LET.

NO. 1 PARK-PLACE.

Inquire in Room No. 7.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—On Bloomingdale Road, 110th, 112th sts. and Hudson River, formerly the residence of Henry W. T. Mali, Esq. The place comprises a spacious and elegant dwelling, water and gas, stable and coach-house, garden and gardener's cottage, four acres of land, shade and fruit trees. The furniture is handsome, and the premises in good order. Possession immediately. Apply to JOHN H. LYNDE, No. 158 Pearl-st., or No. 29 Boorman-place. West 33d-st.

NO. 60 BROADWAY, THROUGH TO NEW-ST.—To lease for ten years, at a ground rent, the property No. 60 Broadway, 35 feet wide, by 24.6 on New-st. For particulars, apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—OPPOSITE NEW-YORK STOCK EXchange—Two spacious offices, fully furnished for the banking and brokerage business. Possession immediate. For terms and particulars apply at the offices, No. 5 New-st., ground floor.

OFFICES TO LET.—A SPLENDID SUIT OF rooms Nos. 38 and 39 in the Exchange Building, Nos. 78 and 80 Broadway, 2d floor. For terms, inquire at Room No. 38, or at the office of EDWARD MATHEW, Esq., No. 19 Broad-st.

BUSINESS LOCATIONS—PROPERTY TO lease on Amity-st., Broadway, Barclay, Cortlandt, Frankfort, Fulton, Liberty, Murray, Pearl, White, Water and Wall sts., Union-square and 5th-av. Apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LEASE—A LARGE PIECE OF PROPERTY on a street near Broadway, below Chambers-st. Will be altered to suit a tenant. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LEASE FOR THREE YEARS FROM May 1, the four lofts of the store corner of Warren-st. and Broadway. Apply, on the premises, to DEVLIN & CO., or to JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

TO LET—TWO ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR OFfices or manufacturing purposes, on second floor at No. 37 Walker-st. Inquire on first floor.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITHOUT board. Apply at No. 12 Waverley-place.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO LEASE—FOR TWO OR THREE years, a first-class furnished house, in a desirable location, by a responsible party, who will take the best care of the property. This affords an excellent opportunity for families about visiting Europe. A fancy rent will not be paid. Address, with particulars of location, rent, &c., S. R. J., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

STORAGE STORE WANTED—EITHER on lease or purchase, on lot 25x100, and located between Cortlandt and North Moore sts., and West and Church sts. E. R. MUDGE, SAWYER & CO., Nos. 35 and 37 Park-place.

WANTED—TO RENT FOR A FIRST-CLASS tenant, a moderate-sized dwelling-house, well located, above 42d-st., between 6th and 8th avs., preferred. Address Box No. 1,280 Post-office.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY A FINished house for three or four months, between 14th and 34th sts., 6th and 4th avs. Address M., Box No. 309, New-York Post-office, stating price and location.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

69 WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH-ST.—A fine suite of rooms, elegantly furnished, suitable for four persons; also, one large room, suitable for a gentleman and wife, on second floor, to let with first-class board. No other boarders taken. Highest references required.

BOARD—TWO GENTLEMEN DESIRE PLEASant parlor south, with bedrooms adjoining, up one flight, between 4th and 6th avs. and neighborhood of 23d-st. Breakfast at 8, dinner at 6. Best accommodations wanted and references given; state price. F. W. EVANS, 5th-av. Hotel.

BOARD.—TO LET, OWING TO THE UNEXpected departure of a family for the East, a handsome suite of three rooms, together or separately, with first-class board; references exchanged. No. 313 West 22d-st.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG MEN, BOARD IN the vicinity of Strong-place, Brooklyn, from Feb. 1. Address with full particulars, W. C. J., No. 479 Broadway.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN OBTAIN board within less than an hour of the City Hall, in a private family, for $15 and $20. Inquire of the BOOKKEEPER at No. 370 Broadway.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 18, 1866.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Enlargement of the Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly Times.

The Largest and Cheapest Newspaper in the United States.

The NEW-YORK TIMES has been enlarged to the size of the LONDON TIMES.

Each number contains *eight* pages of *seven* columns each—or FIFTY-SIX columns in all—making it the largest newspaper in the United States.

The TIMES will contain regularly:

FULL CONGRESSIONAL REPORTS.
REPORTS OF THE LEGISLATURE.
MESSAGES AND PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.
REPORTS OF COURTS AND PUBLIC MEETINGS.
EUROPEAN NEWS IN FULL.
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CORRESPONDENCE.
NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
POLITICAL AND GENERAL EDITORIALS.
LITERARY NEWS, SELECTIONS AND MISCELLANY.

Everything possible will be done to make the TIMES the most valuable and interesting Family Newspaper in the United States. Its price will remain unchanged, in spite of the fact that its size and contents have been increased one-fourth.

The following are the prices of the several editions, payable in all cases in advance:

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum	$10
The DAILY TIMES (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$3
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2

These prices are invariable. Club rates are discontinued. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible.

Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 3. EVENING at 7½ o'clock. GRAND CIRCUS PERFORMANCE. CONKLIN BROTHERS, Gymnasts. THE WHITE KNIGHTS and THE DUMB BELLE. Giants, dwarfs, 100,000 curiosities.

WOOD'S THEATRE,
Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 18, commencing at 7¾ o'clock. THE BALLOON WEDDING. Characters by Messrs. F. S. Chanfrau, G. C. Davenport, Wm. Scallan, Eugene Eberle, Henry, James, Walsh, Newton, Miss Henrietta Osborne, Mrs. Edward Wright, and Mlles. Sallie Tray, Annie Merry, Frances Ullman, Gilmore and Gardner.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 1·, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, LEAH, a JEWISH MAIDEN. Characters by Messrs. J. C. Cowper, J. G. Burnett, C. H. Morton, D. E. Ralton, George Becks, E. S. Holmes, W. H. Danvers, Barry, Neil, Rendle, Gledhill, Gonzales, Mrs. A. Perry, Farren, A. Chapman, Everett, Lulu, &c.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 18, commencing at 8 o'clock. HENRY DUNBAR; OR, THE OUTCAST. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Charles Fisher, Mr. Young, Mr. George Holland, Mr. Norton, Mr. Pope, Miss Mary Gannon, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Ione Burke.

WINTER GARDEN.*
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 18, commencing at 7:20 o'clock, HAMLET. Characters by Edwin Booth, Mr. Charles Barrow, I. H. Taylor, Donaldson, Dyott, Burroughs, Humphrey Bland, W. H. Andrews, Mrs. Wilkins, Miss Effie Germon, Andrews, and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 18, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, ST. MARC; OR, THE SOLDIER OF FORTUNE. Characters by Messrs. E. L. Davenport, J. B. Studley, Morton, Hind, Garrison, Lewis, Stoddard, Selwyn, Rockwell, Scott, Stanley; Misses Eliza Newton, Louisa Myers and Kate Newton.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 18, commencing at 7 o'clock, HOME FROM THE WAR and PERFECTION.

LUCY RUSHTON'S NEW-YORK THEATRE,
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway,
THIS EVENING, Jan. 18, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE HONEYMOON and A PHENOMENON IN A SMOCK FROCK. Characters by Messrs. J. K. Mortimer, C. W. Clarke, Wm. A. Mestayer, W. S. Higgins, T. Placide, H. Pearson, Miss Lucy Rushton, Mrs. Mark Smith, Mrs. A. W. Young.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS AFTERNOON, Jan. 18, commencing at 1½, EVENING, 7¾ o'clock, SOLON SHINGLE. Characters by Messrs. John E. Owens, W. C. Forbes, J. W. Albaugh, F. J. Evans, H. L. Hinton, W. H. Hamblin, H. Jordan, J. D. Bilby, F. W. Williams; Mrs. A. Hind, Miss Saidee Cole.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE,
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 18, commencing at 7½ o'clock, THE RAG WOMAN AND HER DOGS and THE FLOATING BEACON. Characters by C. K. Fox, Marsden, Closky, C. Foster, Guion, Bradshaw ond others.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS AND HIPPOTHEATRON.
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 18, commencing at 8 o'clock, JAMES ROBINSON and a complete troupe of Equestrian and Gymnastic Performers.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 18, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS, THE HAND-ALONE-BROTHERS, and THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK. Characters by N. Seymour and Dan Bryant.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE.
West 24th-st., near 5th-av.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 18, commencing at 8 o'clock, NEW-YEAR'S CALLS; or, "SAM IN CORK."

AMERICAN THEATRE.
Broadway, between Howard and Grand sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 18, commencing at 7½ o'clock, CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY EVENING. Characters by the troupe. Ballet, songs, &c.

COOPER INSTITUTE.
Astor-place, between Third and Fourth avenues.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 18, commencin· at 8 o'clock, Address by Thomas S. Townsend; OPENING SCENES IN THE DRAMA OF CIVIL WAR.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the credentials of WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, Senator elect from North Carolina, were presented and ordered to lie upon the table. A remonstrance was presented against arming the militia of Alabama. The petition of colored citizens of Colorado against the admission of that Territory as a State until the word "white" is stricken from the constitution, was taken from the Committee of the Judiciary and referrrd to that of Territories. A resoluton was adopted to print 10,000, instead of 100,000 copies of the President's Message and the reports of Gens. GRANT and SHERMAN on the condition of the Southern States. A bill was introduced, and referred to the Military Committee, ceding to West Virginia certain lands and buildings at Harper's Ferry. A resolution was offered, asking the President for information in regard to affairs on the Mexican border. Mr. WILSON called up the bill to increase and fix the military peace establishment of the United States. A full synopsis of the bill will be found in cur regular report. The Senate then proceeded to consider the resolution lately offered by Mr. HOWE for the establishment of provincial governments in the lately rebellious States. Mr. DOOLITTLE made an eloquent and forcible speech against the proposed measure. The Senate then adjourned.

In the House a resolution was adopted directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the House in regard to the deposit of public moneys. Mr. GOODWIN, delegate from Arizona, was qualified and took his seat. A resolution was agreed to requesting the Secretary of War to suspend the sale of government property at Point Lookout, Md. The members elect from Colorado was admitted to the privilege of the floor. The bill to incorporate the National Protective Homestead Company was briefly discussed and laid on the table. A debate then arose on the bill to extend suffrage in the District of Columbia. A resolution was offered calling for information in regard to the advantages offered for a navy-yard by the Patuxent River, Md. The memorial of the New-York Chamber of Commerce in relation to the French Exposition, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and ordered to be printed. The House then adjourned.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday, the bill to amend the act for widening South Seventh-street, Brooklyn, was reported favorably. Among the bills noticed, was one to equalize bounties to volunteers, and Mr. PIERSON'S, for a railroad under Broadway, New-York City. The following bills were introduced: to amend the act relative to contracts by the Mayor and Commonalty of New-York, by striking out the word "Recorder," and inserting the word "Mayor;" providing that the assent of two-thirds of each Board of Supervisors shall be requisite to the equalization of assessments and the correction of assessment rolls. The bill amending the Metropolitan Police Act coming up, Mr. SESSIONS moved to strike out the clause providing for admitting to bail persons arrested in Brooklyn on Saturday nights; the motion was lost. The bill amending the act creating the Department of Public Charities and Correction was taken up in Committee of the Whole. Mr. LOW moved to strike out the clause empowering the Board of Supervisors to fix the salaries of the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections. After considerable debate, the Senate adjourned.

In the Assembly the Committee reported to incorporate the Up-town Savings Bank in New-York City. To furnish forty copies of the Red Book to each member of the House and to the clerk, and also five copies to each officer and reporter. Mr. BROWN moved to strike out forty and insert one. Mr. LITTLEJOHN was opposed to every expenditure of this kind. Among the bills noticed were these: To define the duties of harbor-masters in the port of New-York; also relative to the repeal of chapter 115, of the laws of 1865, concerning pilots at Hell Gate channel; to amend the National Guard act; for a railroad in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and other streets and avenues in New-York; for a railroad in John and other streets, New-York; also, to authorize the construction of the New-York and Kingsbridge Railroad; to allow prisoners to testify in their own behalf; for the better protection of hackmen in New-York; also to increase the pay of the Metropolitan Police; also, to remove the railroad track in Thompson-street, New-York; also to regulate city deposits in the Broadway Bank, and the bill for a railroad from Hempstead to Jamaica were introduced. Mr. D. P. WOOD moved that all resolutions which have been or shall be offered on national affairs be referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. Laid on the table. Mr. LITTLEJOHN moved that the Auditor of the Canal Department be requested to report the amount of money that has been paid to the canal contractors in the shape of damages or in extra compensation, and also the amount of all the awards made by the Canal Board and Contracting Board for damages or extra allowances, whether to canal contractors or other parties, the report to embrace all allowances from March, 1854, to December, 31, 1865. Adopted. Mr. COCHRANE moved that the Comptroller report to the House the annual receipts and expenses of the several State Prisons from 1842 to 1865 inclusive; also, the annual cost of the State printing for the same period.

GENERAL NEWS.

The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* sends the following dispatch dated Brownsville, Jan. 3: "A detachment of ten men, commanded by Lieut. MURPHY, of the Tenth Colored Regiment, last night atttempted to capture an Imperial gunboat in the river. They were repulsed, and one man severely wounded. Lieut. MURPHY will probably be dismissed the service. CORTINAS and ESCOBEDO are in Brownsville consulting with fillibusters. Two days ago the Imperialists captured seventeen Liberals, who by the Emperor's order, will be shot as guerrillas. Yesterday Gen. WEITZEL sent a vigorous protest, in the name of the government and common civilization, against the monstrous deed. Fears of a speedy fillibustering raid are subsiding in Matamoras. All quiet.

A comparison of the statements of the public debt, as given at the close of the month of August and the close of December, exhibits a decrease of $41,000,000. The highest figures employed to represent our debt were those of the statement made public in August. The Secretary of the Treasury is satisfied he can still further reduce the debt, provided Congress will lend him a helping hand; but if it should persist in such schemes as equalizing the bounties, whereby the country would be saddled with the additional payment of $684,000,000, he says it will be useless for him to attempt the contraction and gradual return to a specie basis that he has meditated.

The loss of the Missisquoi Bank at Sheldon, Vt., by the defalcation of HUBBELL, the missing cashier, is now stated to be between $300,000 and $400,000. The directors are personally liable for all the debts of the bank. HUBBELL'S father is one of the directors, and the richest man in Franklin county, but will lose every dollar he has. A New-York deposit of $28,000 belonging to the bank was left behind, and a package containing $8,600 in new Missisquoi bank bills was found in HUBBELL'S house. His personal effects have been attached by the bank, and will be sold. Among them are choice sheep and horses, rare wines and brandies, and four gold watches.

In Walworth County, Wisconsin, on the 5th, three men entered the house of a man who had just sold his farm for $3,000, and, finding the farmer absent, murdered his wife and child, and proceeded to ransack the building. While thus engaged, a person living near by, hearing suspicious noises, went to the house, saw what had been done, and shot all three of the assassins, killing one and mortally wounding the others.

The sporting world is excited about a series of races now on the tapis between the celebrated sons of *Lexington*—*Asteroid*, *Kentucky* and *Norfolk*. These horses have respectively made the best time on record. They were all bred by R. A. ALEXANDER, of Kentucky, the present owner of *Asteroid*. *Norfolk* is owned in California, and *Kentucky* in New-York. The races contemplated will be either on the Woodlawn track, at Louisville, or the Cincinnati or Saratoga tracks, and possibly one upon each.

Through Imperialist sources, the Matamoras *Ranchero*, of the 5th instant, important news is received from the Rio Grande. A party of fillibusters, four hundred, one report says, crossed the river from Clarksville and captured Bagdad, surprising and capturing the Imperial garrison, numbering about one hundred and seventy-five men. An attempt on the part of the fillibusters to seize the gunboat *Antonio* failed, but at last accounts they continued to hold the town.

Some boys, while skating on the Licking River near Cincinnati, on Monday last, discovered an alligator. Unluckily, the water in that latitude had proved too cold for him, and he was frozen stiff. On being dug out, he was found to be six and a half feet long, with a jaw eleven inches long. He is supposed to be one of two that some soldiers brought up from New-Orleans eight months ago, and which escaped from them.

Miss KELLOGG is charming the Bostonians The *Advertiser* says: "If Miss KELLOGG ever permitted herself to doubt that the friendship of her admirers is as great, though less effervescent perhaps, than that of those Gothamites who profess to be ready to cannonize her a new Saint Cecilia, she last night found good proof to the contrary in the genial reception, earnest attention and honest applause which a large and fine audience gave her."

The buildings in Nashville, Tenn., formerly used as a United States military hospital, has been purchased for a free school for colored persons, named the First Free School. There are accommodations for 1,400 pupils. Gov. BROWNLOW was present at the opening of the institution on the 9th inst., and made a speech.

The Treasury Department has received advices from Assistant Secretary CHANDLER, dated at Charleston, S. C. He gives a very flattering description of the condition of affairs in the Southern States, but represents that financially there is great inconvenience on account of the absence of fractional currency.

The Committee on Banking and Currency wil report unfavorably upon the petition placing the notes of the National Banks on the same legal-tender basis as greenbacks. The 10 per cent. tax on the issues of the late banks will not be repealed, and all petitions having that object in view will simply be a waste of labor.

Brevet Lieut.-Col. HOGAN, Superintendent of Ordnance at Chattanooga, has just completed the removal to Northern storehouses of the acres of cannon that have been lying in park since the battle of Mission Ridge. Perhaps 600 pieces have been removed within the last sixty days.

By direction of the War Department, Major-Gen. MILES, commanding at Fortress Monroe, has relieved a prominent officer at that post, on the charge of having clandestinely employed quite a number of ex-rebels in the workshops under his his superintendence.

Of the nine thousand post-offices in the disloyal States, about two thousand have been reopened. Nearly three hundred of these have received postmistresses, because no men could be found who could take the oath that they had not borne arms against their country.

The anti-railway monopoly gathering at St. Paul on the 12th inst., was largely attended, and great hostility was manifested toward the railway. Mr. F. T. WEBSTER, of Chicago, offered to run six steamers, on condition that the Minnesotians take $25,000 stock in the enterprise.

The American Colonization Society held its forty-ninth annual meeting at Washington, on Tuesday evening. The number of emigrants sent to Liberia during the year is 527, of which 172 were freedmen. It is expected that many more of this class will be sent the coming year.

The gas monopolists of Chicago are about coming to grief, as a new gas, made from crude petroleum, is being introduced there. The Chicago *Post* says that the light of the petroleum gas is fully four times greater than the light of the coal gas, and that it can be made at a very much less cost.

The arrangements are nearly completed for Gen. GRANT'S removal from Georgetown to the residence he recently purchased in what is generally known as the "Douglas Block." The furniture from his Philadelphia mansion has been transferred to this one.

The Franklin (La.) *Banner* has a good burlesque on those "dog-in-the-manger" people, who are to be found in all parts of the South, who will neither cultivate their lands themselves, nor rent them to parties who will.

The homestead of HENRY CLAY was sold on the 12th inst. to the Regents of the Kentucky University for the sum of $90,000. It consists of 325 acres, and will be transformed into the Agricultural College of that State.

MCCORMICK, inventor of the reaping machine that bears his name, has given $10,000 for the establishment of a professorship of practical mechanics in Washington College, presided over by ROBERT E. LEE. MCCORMICK is a native of Virginia.

Gen. SCAMMON has accepted the Presidency of the Ohio Military Academy, and the trustees of the institution are negotiating for the purchase of the building and grounds of the Ohio Female College at College Hill, near Cincinnati.

EDWARD B. KETCHUM, who was lately convicted of forgery and sentenced to serve a term of four years and six months in Sing Sing, has been placed in the shoe-shop of the prison.

A bill has been introduced into the Minnesota Legislature, with the object of securing an appropriation for the perfection of uninterrupted navigation between St. Paul and St. Louis.

The managers of the Boston Theatre were lately fined fourteen thousand dollars for making false revenue returns. A portion of the fine was afterward remitted.

A fierce altercation took place in the Tennessee Legislature on Tuesday, growing out of the debate on the bill granting civil rights to negroes. The House adjourned in confusion.

An order just issued from the War Department establishes eight new military stations in the "Old Dominion," which are to be kept steadily garrisoned by regular troops.

The State Reform School at Waukesha, Wis., was burned on the 11th inst. The loss is $25,000. It was set on fire by a boy of thirteen years, confined far theft.

Meetings of colored people are being held at various points South to select delegates to the General Freedmen's Convention, which comes off soon at Augusta.

Olean was visited by a most destructive fire June 16, laying it almost entirely in ashes. Two hotels alone remain standing.

In some portions of Mississippi the planters have secured white laborers in sufficient numbers to carry on the cultivation of their plantations.

Gen. HUMPHREY, of the Engineer Corps in Louisiana, has sent two or three regiments of troops to rebuild the levees.

The Harford and Chase mill at Lowell, Mass., was burned yesterday morning. Loss $150,000.

Mrs. CLAY, the wife of Hon. C. C. CLAY, of Alabama, died at Huntsville on the 2d inst.

By order of Gen. WOODS, the churches in Alabama are allowed to be reopened.

LOCAL NEWS.

The police trials, yesterday, before Commissioners ACTON, BERGEN and MCMURRAY, were 112 in number. Brooklyn, since the appointment of ten additional roundsmen, whose province it is to ascertain whether the patrolmen traverse their posts conscientiously, has become conspicuous in trial chambers, and the complaints from that city show clearly why policemen there have hitherto been negligent in the discharge of their duties. The city has nearly the same area that we have in New-York, and there having been only about three hundred officers to cover this vast territory, and no roundsmen to watch them, many of their number have habitually failed to patrol their "beats." An instance to the point was ferreted our last week by Roundsman ANDREWS, of Capt. GEORGE R. RHODES' Precinct, that officer having found Patrolmen RICHARD TONER and ROSS MCMAHON in a rolling-mill, where they had spent two hours during post time. Officer MCMAHON resigned rather than stand trial. Many complaints were made against patrolmen for entering dwellings and other places to warm their extremities on the bitter night of the 8th inst., and these were passed over with a quiet pleasantry from President ACTON, indicating that the Board of Commissioners do not intend to punish their officers for this trivial violation of the rules on such a night.

Eighteen of the twenty-one members of the new Board of Education attended the meeting in the hall of the board last evening, President JAS. M. MCLEAN in the chair. The committee on the seat which is claimed by Mr. HORATIO P. ALLEN did not report. The President reported the list of standing committees for the year, and resolutions were adopted increasing the salaries of the Engineer of the board and of the janitor of Ward School No. 44, and authorizing the clerk of the board to prepare and present to the Legislature a bill vesting in the Board of Education the establishment and control of public schools for colored children. Mayor HOFFMAN sent in a communication nominating Mr. WILLIAM E. BRINCKERHOFF to a School Inspectorship in District No. 4. A communication was read from Mr. J. PRIESTLEY, asking the board to recede from the operations of its rule excluding from the schools the children of non-residents, and make an exception in favor of the son of an officer who commanded a gunboat on the Mississippi in the early history of the war, and who now has been ordered to the Pacific Squadron, the boy, who is but fourteen years of age, being nearly eligible to admission as a pupil in the Free Academy.

MICHAEL CARROLL brought an action in the Court of Common Pleas against HUGH KILLEN, a butcher of this city, to recover damages in consequence of a son of the latter, while driving at a very rapid rate up Fourth-avenue, running his horse and cart over the plaintiff's little boy, aged 8 years. The accident occurred on the 1st of October last, opposite the Bible House. The lad was injured for life, and it is now sought to make the defendant pay heavy damages for his alleged recklessness in driving so rapidly in a public thoroughfare. The action was on trial yesterday before Judge DALY and a jury, and will be concluded to-day.

JOHN DEGUAN, yesterday evening, while visiting at a friend's house, No. 306 East Twelfth-street, was assaulted by JAMES CASSIDY and others. During the affray DEGUAN drew a revolver and shot CASSIDY on the knee-pan of the left leg. Medical aid was called in and the injured man taken home, and DEGUAN surrendered himself to the Seventeenth Precinct Police to await further investigation.

JOHN GOODMAN was yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, convicted of manslaughter in the fourth degree, for causing the death of DANIEL MCDONALD in November last. Several other cases were disposed of, and a number of prisoners previously convicted duly sentenced.

Capt. ENOCH W. PEABODY, of the ship *Neptune*, was taken before United States Commissioner STILLWELL yesterday, on a charge of disabling AMOS RICHARDS, a sailor, by beating him with a belaying-pin while on the high seas. The examination was adjourned till to-day.

JOHN C. HERRICK, the surgeon of the ship *Neptune*, who was committed by the coroner to await the action of the Grand Jury, on a charge of having caused the death of Mrs. MARY ANN GILROY, has been admitted to bail in $1,000.

In the General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday, Mr. W. E. DICKINSON, of Maryland, was, on motion of R. N. WAITE, Esq., admitted to practice in all the courts of this State.

Judgment of divorce was granted in the Supreme Court yesterday, by Justice SUTHERLAND, in the case of MARY ANN WESSELS *vs.* JAMES H. WESSELS.

The third day of the Otero murder case was occupied by the close of the prosecution and the opening of the defence by an address of W. C. DEWITT, Esq.

The Board of Aldermen held a special meeting yesterday, and adopted a resolution directing the Comptroller to endeavor to collect from the United States Government the amount expended in equipping regiments in 1861—about $1,000,000. A resolution was also adopted directing the Corporation Counsel to take proceedings for the collection of damages sustained by the city in the non-fulfillment of a contract for repairing the street pavements. The board adjourned to the 22d inst.

Stocks were active and generally firmer yesterday. Gold opened at 139⅝ and closed at 139⅞. Money very easy. Produce and merchandise rather brisker, but irregular.

Negro Suffrage in the Republican Caucus

We learn from our special Washington dispatch of last evening that at the Republican caucus of Monday night there was a majority of two to one in favor of *qualified*, as opposed to *universal*, negro suffrage. The test question of course was the proposal to confer the franchise upon the freedmen of the District of Columbia. While this result will give very general satisfaction so far, there is no doubt that the public will hear with almost equal satisfaction that the division which took place at the caucus referred to will hereafter leave members of the party entirely free to vote without regard to such preconcerted methods as the machinery of these private party meetings is supposed to decree. It is true that the fact of going into a party caucus at all implies a submission of the minority to the will of the majority which shall secure harmony of party action. But where such concert fails, the best, if not the only excuse for the caucus as an adjunct of legislative deliberation is wanting. We are assured that the radical minority of Monday night will choose to vote with the Democrats against *qualified* negro suffrage, rather than surrender their demand for an unlimited franchise. Perhaps it is time that it should come to this.

The party caucus which may be usefully employed to promote a private citizen to the rank of Serjeant-at-Arms is hardly the sort of thing by which to operate upon men's convictions in concerns of vital national import. If a legislative body is to fulfill the functions which in all free countries are supposed to appertain to it, it must *deliberate* as well as *declare*. It must let the people, for whose safety, honor and protection it is presumed to act, know, not only those results of its deliberations which take the form of laws, but the nature and force of the deliberations themselves as well.

Most reasonable party men are content to believe that in a private consultation among members of the same political creed, a concurrence may wisely enough be come to in appointments to office. But the public are certainly beginning to get tired of the recent Congressional patents for "shutting off debate" on matters which effect the whole structure of our government, and the interests of every responsible citizen. There has scarcely been an expedient known to parliamentary usage left untried by a majority of the present Congress to prevent a frank and open discussion on points affecting the restoration of all the States to their proper relations within the Union. It will assuredly add to the respect with which the people of all sections of the Union will in future bow to the decisions of Congress, if the great issues which have to be solved are henceforth debated openly, manfully and frankly before the whole House, instead of being disposed of under the shield and cover of a party caucus. The people desire to know not merely the steps that are taken toward restoration, but they desire to consider, along with their representatives, *each separate step* by itself. If we are to have *healthy* legislation, this desire will be fulfilled.

Prolonging Sectional Bitterness.

Of course very few of our readers have opportunity to see the journals published in the Southern States, and whatever they learn of the temper of these papers is gathered from partial and stinted extracts. When the great rebellion ended by the surrender of LEE and JOHNSTON, we all hoped that the experience of four years would have had some appreciable effect upon the so-called exponents of public opinion in the South; we fancied that the stereotyped expressions of hate against the North would at least be modified, if not silenced. We could not expect an exuberance of love; but we did think that ordinary courtesy was not too much to look for; that we might no more hear the coarse vituperation with which the Southern tar-and-feather writers before the war assailed everything that came from the North.

As regards a large number of the newly-revived papers in the South, we are sorry to say that we are disappointed. They are quite as truculent and as vindictive as in the most prosperous era of pride and hate. Nearly every issue from the great cotton section furnishes some evidence of this undying malice. Northern, and especially Eastern men, are crucified in rhetoric as extravagant, and with spite as malignant, as in the palmiest days of women-whipping glory.

What is to be gained? The North—we speak advisedly—has treated the weaker party with a courtesy as unusual as it is magnanimous. Saving here and there an exception, which might have been expected, (for the affliction is very confirmedly chronic,) the Northern press has been respectful, kind and (not meaning offence) we may say forgiving. There has been no howling for blood, no raving for confiscation, no clamoring for that punishment which, in an earlier age, would have been deemed the inevitable corollary of victory.

We do not claim special merit for this; but we consider that after the bloody terrors of the grand conflict there is no intemperance of opinion here to compare with the utterances of Southern fire-eating editors. These foolish instructors argue, as of yore, from the mouth of the pistol and the point of the bowie-knife; we resist with cool argument. They brand with opprobious epithets and threaten with personal violence; we reply with offers of pardon and facilities for return to the Union. They elect the most bitter enemies of the government to office; we simply ask these enemies to promise ordinary fealty. They hunt Federal officers, assassinate Federal soldiers, and make the presence of Federal civil agents most uncomfortable, if not dangerous. To all this our rejoinder is: "Come back, give your word to be truly loyal, and all shall be forgiven."

In ordinary cases the press is supposed to reflect the tone of the people; but in this instance we are willing to believe that the reverse is the fact. For if the tone of certain leading journals in the Southern States may be taken to be a reflex of the popular sentiment, completed reconciliation is not so near as we had hoped for. There is a vein of ill-will apparently running through these journals, which does not betoken good for the Union; the covert sneer is giving place to open defiance, and the names of some of our best men are used in a way calculated to estrange and alienate rather than to assimilate and reunite.

Certainly this is to be regretted. The results of the war are positive, the conclusions are definite, the changes thereby effected are complete and final; there can be no possible gain in cursing, while much may be achieved by moderation. We do not ask the conductors of Southern journals to admire a public man who may have been their *bete noir* in former years; but one little fact they cannot shut from their vision—these men are of the victorious side; they may do and say much that is offensive to the losing party, but nothing can be gained by making faces or calling names. Let them be met by sound argument, by compact logic, by sincere patriotism, and there will be, at least, a chance for the right. No cause ever advanced, no cause ever failed to lose, by vituperation. The mover may be ever so offensive, his conduct ever so outrageous, his motives ever so base; but the opposer who calls names gives up the contest and sinks below the level of respect.

The Public Service—Competitive Examinations.

A bill has been presented to the House by Mr. JENCKS, of Rhode Island, which we fear is too good and too much in advance of our civilization to pass as yet, but which hereafter may, in some of its features, become law. We allude to the bill for instituting public "competitive examinations" for our public officers. As we have frequently set forth in these columns, our civil service is badly managed, and we show less skill and celerity and more friction than is exhibited in the civil service of almost any other civilized country.

Every one knows the cause. It is the appointment of persons to office and their removal from party considerations solely. Men are continually placed in offices without the slightest reference to their fitness, and taken away just as they have learnt their duties. With all this, there is in the public mind a radically wrong view of what an "office" is. It is supposed to be a reward for political service, or an honor to be given to the leaders and tools of a party; something to which all men have a claim, rather than a place of service and duty to the public. An office of this republic is simply like a business post in a large commercial house. No one has any claim to it unless he is fitted for it; and no one should be appointed to it who is not fitted. What would become of a great organization like Adams Express Company if the agents were appointed solely from the recommendations of politicians or philosophers; or because their theological or political views were thus and thus, and were changed every four years, because parties changed. We can imagine what a chaos and muddle our express business would become, and how soon even such an immense association would come to bankruptcy. As it is now, their agents have been educated for the business; there has been "a competitive examination" going on all over the country for it; worth and skill promote each employe, and the consequence is that their skill and rapidity far exceed that of the government; so that in California, for instance, they are pushing the government out even of the carriage of letters. We shall never have a rapid and convenient and efficient civil service until we have something like this private competitive preparation for office.

Suppose for instance, when a post-office official is to be appointed, a thorough examination be demanded in whatever is most requisite for his business, and a number of competitors are admitted.

We might reasonably believe that a good man would be selected. After he is selected, he is left in office till the department is dissatisfied with his management, and his political opinions (unless decidedly disloyal) shall be no cause of dismissal. He thus acquires skill and experience, and each year becomes more valuable to the public. What a different thing would our post-office become in a few years with such a system. The public machinery would soon have all the smoothness and ease of private, and we should begin to approach the perfection of the British Postal system.

Or suppose a foreign consul was appointed after examination in foreign languages, international law, commercial law, &c., how different soon would our foreign service become. Some men would be training members for public positions; a higher standard of education would be introduced; we should approach nearer the solution of the great problem of getting "the right man for the right place."

The same system could be applied to our collectorships, and to the legal places of honor. Intellect, acquirements and character should determine with the examining boards, the successful recipients of office.

With the West Point Military School it would seem a most natural and reasonable arrangement, to give a place solely from competitive examinations. The West Point School is not a charity, nor a reward for political services. It is simply a place where the nation wishes to train its young men for the army. There is no earthly reason why a member of Congress should have the appoinment of a cadet, any more than he should furnish the engineers for the shipyard.

It is not of the slightest importance to the public whether Junktown, Wisconsin, or Barnstable, Massachusetts, has the liberty of presenting the candidate. All that the nation wants are good officers; and the best means to obtain them is to open the academy to the whole people on the good democratic principle of the best scholar winning—placing the standard low, however, so as to exclude none from want of means to acquire accomplishments.

If we simply desire to pension deserving and needy young men, we can continue the present system; but if we want the best men in the place we must throw open the school to all on a competitive examination.

Those who offer the objection that examinations would exclude the poor young men, who have not means to get an education, do not know the experience of New-England, for instance.

There the colleges are principally thrown open (on a much higher standard than West Point ever enforced) to all classes; and the result is that the poor young men form often the majority, and generally carry off the highest honors.

There are few parts of our country where boys cannot, if they will, acquire a good common-school education, and that is all that admittance to West Point requires. If there are ignorant districts which do not support proper schools, the best stimulus would be the prospect of sending a candidate to the West Point examination, by improving their education.

Any national system of competitive examination for offices must naturally be carefully considered and worked out. The details would require a great deal of labor and wise organization. The great danger to be guarded against would be the establishment of a "bureaucracy"—a permanent office-holding class. This could be prevented by frequent examinations, and is utterly opposed to all our national habits and institutions.

We bespeak for Mr. JENCKS' bill at least a thoughtful and respectful discussion.

How to Pay Our National Debt.

In the quaint old town of Frankfort-on-the-Main many of the houses rest upon caryatids of all periods, styles, sexes and ages. On the market-place some disdainful Hercules supports a six-storied house upon one shoulder, while with the arm that is free he dares the gaping public.

In gazing at these strange figures in the town where our government securities have found a larger sale than anywhere upon the continent, we thought the condition of our country was very happily symbolized by some of them. Like a Hercules, we can hold up our heavy burden and with the arm that is free dare gazing the nations; but the free arm has work to do better than boasting.

An opportunity is now offered in the Paris Exposition for us to show to the world what securities we have for the payment of our debt. This is an enterprise worthy of our government. It is one in which Congress can properly take part as being equally important for each State. We have a common interest in the payment of our great national debt. While political economists are lecturing the Secretary of the Treasury upon the knotty points of inflated paper currency, specie basis, funding, loans, bonds and certificates, if a few practical men would advertise our wares in the great markets of the world and draw customers to us, we should find relief without knowing whence it came, in spite of theories.

The whole world, by its representatives, will be assembled in Paris during the year 1867.

As the discovery of the passage around the Cape of Good Hope diverted trade into new channels and revolutionized the whole system of traffic, so the great Exposition of Paris will lead to almost as important changes in the giving of contracts for the production of articles in every branch of industry. Let us illustrate our meaning by the experience of Austria. At the Expositions of 1851, some of her enterprising and public-spirited citizens caused specimens of manufactures and of raw material to be sent to London. Never were a race of men more astonished than the English when they saw Austrian cloths and Austrian shawls as good as any they could manufacture, and at prices cheaper than they could be afforded in their own mills. Other people saw the same sight, and who can tell the millions upon millions of profit this one exhibition of her productions has brought to Austria. Prussia affords a similar example in the vast enlargement of her iron and steel manufacture. The railway from Cologne to Minden is fairly illuminated at night by the glow of blast-furnaces and iron works that have sprung up within fifteen years. It is no exaggeration to say that much of this investment of capital in new industries has grown out of the discovery made in London and Paris, that the English and French were not the only iron masters of the world. There had been a want of confidence in Austria and Prussia in their ability to cope with the French and English, which was wholly dissipated upon comparison of productions; and a Prussian house carried off the medal at the exhibition of 1862, for iron and steel castings, sent from works which had no existence in 1851.

The best of English cloths, so marked, now come from Austria, and the best of Sheffield steel is manufactured in Westphalia. Trade has opened up a new route since the discoveries of the resources of a people who had hitherto kept themselves concealed from the markets of the world. The time has now arrived for us to enter into the lists. We have never been accused of over-much modesty as a people, and can therefore venture to come forward with everything we possess. Systematic, intelligent effort must be employed to call out the characteristic productions of the country.

The records of the Patent Office ought to be overhauled, and the owners of patents, which have stood the test of practice, requested to send working models to Paris.

Everybody who knows of a good thing ought to see to it that it is sent forward. Let the tools we use in producing our machines, in working our iron, in building our ships, in cultivating our farms, in exploiting our mines, be collected for exhibition. We know of nothing that would astonish European workmen more than such an exhibition as this. The first thing a foreign mechanic does after an introduction to our shops, is to throw the whole kit of tools he has brought with him out of the window as useless incumbrances.

No one who has ever traveled on the continent of Europe but has been struck with the awkward and uncouth tools of the mechanics. We could well aspire to become the tool-makers of the world. Let us send forward our inventions at any cost.

We cannot refer to all that could be done by a properly organized committee of experts clothed with ample authority, to act for our government. We can only say that enough of emigration and investment of capital can be made to grow out of the Exposition in Paris to enable us to take a long stride toward the payment of our national debt.

The Brooklyn Children's Aid Society.

Brooklyn has taken another step in advance. Her increase in size and importance has been manifesting itself in various ways. She has within a few years secured for herself a theatre, an Academy of Music, and a Court-house. More recently she has been enabled to boast of a Club-house, and she is now applying to the Legislature for the incorporation of her own Yacht Club. It is a good sign also that all these advances in the luxuries of civilization, these appliances for the pleasures of the upper strata of society, have not been entirely unaccompanied by efforts for the benefit of the lower strata also.

One direction which these efforts have recently taken has been the establishment of a Children's Aid Society. Some of the citizens of Brooklyn were struck with surprise at the statement made some time since, that a larger proportion of the children who were sent as destitute and vagrant to the various penal and reformatory institutions about New-York came from Brooklyn than from New-York herself. Being satisfied on inquiry that the statement was correct, the question as to the causes of the difference at once came up; and prominent among these causes must of course appear our Children's Aid Society, which is continually at work draining off these gathering swamps of iniquity and vice on this side of the East River, by taking the children from the street and sending them to homes provided for them in all quarters of the land, especially at the West. Ten thousand children saved from the evil influences of the city, to which they were directly exposed, without the protection of education or home-training—who can estimate the amount of evil prevented that can be traced to this agency?

There was nothing of the sort for Brooklyn. Her poor children were mainly left to fight their own battles. Brooklyn had some kind of a Truant Act, but even that was so defective that a new one has been proposed to the Legislature. Something was plainly needed, which should make vigorous warfare upon these rapidly increasing ranks of evil.

The idea once started, took shape. A company of the citizens met together quietly a few nights ago, and raised a subscription of nearly $20,000, with which the enterprise is to be started. A house is procured and the society is to be put to work at once.

How can we wish such an enterprise anything but the highest success? How can we doubt that it will attain it? It starts with the benefit of all our experience. It starts with a comparatively large fund, while our society started with but a few hundreds of dollars, and there is no lack of public spirited and philanthropic men in Brooklyn who are wise enough to see that an effort to save children will inevitably produce far greater results than the same amount of exertion for the benefit of those who have matured in habits and ways of evil.

John Bell, of Tennessee.

JOHN BELL has broken his long silence on political subjects by writing a series of public letters upon national politics. Those who know the character of Mr. BELL'S mind, as displayed during his long public career, will find these letters to be precisely what they might have anticipated, considering his fortunes and misfortunes during the past five years. They are moderate in tone and despondent in spirit. They counsel prompt submission to necessity, urge compliance with the President's requirements and support of his policy, and give forth a warning against the designs of those whom he designates as radicals. For a long time past Mr. BELL has not been at all sanguine of the duration of our system of constitutional liberty, and since the close of the late war he is even less hopeful than before. After informing us of this, he discusses various matters of especial interest in the Southern States, such as the evils of the existing military rule, the declension of Mississippi to adopt the second clause of the anti-slavery amendment, and so forth. As to his ideas upon national questions, we may sum up all he says in the remark, that he favors loyal action on the part of the people of the South, temperate action on the part of the government, and reiterates his opinion as to the importance of sustaining the President. "Why," he asks, "should the people of the South hesitate to accede to any requisition or suggestion, implying no dishonor, coming from such a friend to their interest and welfare as President JOHNSON could show himself to be, consistently with his sense of what is due to his situation as Chief Magistrate and guardian of a government that has been so recently compelled to defend itself against a most formidable and fearful rebellion, at an immense cost, both of blood and treasure?" And Mr. BELL further asks: "What man of any experience or observation in affairs of government does not know and acknowledge that a President may sometimes be compelled, by sound policy, to make to a powerful opposition concessions, as modifications of his own favorite plans and policy, which his individual judgment may not dictate or approve?"

Of course Mr. BELL discourses upon the negro question. On the subject of negro suffrage, he says the President holds that the regulation of that matter rests solely with the several States; but "doubtless he would be gratified by a prompt and liberal exercise of that power by their Legislatures or conventions, in forming their constitutions, as such a course would tend to satisfy the North that the South are not disposed to act illiberally or unjustly by the colored population." Mr. BELL further thinks that if a colored man owned a freehold of $250 and possessed the ability to read and write, it would not be dangerous to allow him to vote. But he is very hopeless as to the future of the African race on this continent, and thinks that "when all is done that can be done to mitigate the condition of the African race in the South, it is melancholy to reflect that a small remnant only will survive the present generation." We are not inclined to agree entirely with this last reflection of Mr. BELL; but, at the same time, we do not believe that the next census will show as many negroes in the United States at that date as existed at the date of the last census.

Amusements.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—It is seldom that so good a drama as "St. Marc" is presented to the public, and rarely that *any* drama is placed on the stage with equal warmth and completeness. The expressions warmth, is justified by the scenery, which at this theatre is peculiarly, and as in this case felicitously warm. The rule is to have wide gaping spaces of common paneling, impossible and chilling square, of mere wall, painted to order and wanted by no one. At this theatre there is an intention in each scene, and usually the intention accomplished.

The story of "St. Marc" is an old one. A Prince covets the wife of a soldier, disposes for a time of the latter, and obtains the lady. The husband is imprisoned and persecuted, but ingeniously obtains his liberty in time to save the honor of his name and punish the culprit. Such subjects belong to poetry, and the endless theme is not inadequately taken up by the author of this play. The language is always felicitous, and the ideas, although never great, are plentiful and good. The situations are wrought with skill, and one character—that of the hero—is drawn with positive power. We do not remember to have sat through so good a play for many years. The management suppresses the name of the author, but we trust that this is not the last work we may have from his pen.

Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT plays the leading part with superb perception of its points. He is always admirable in the romantic drama, and never more so than in this instance of it. He is supported well by Mr. STUDLEY, who is a valuable addition to the company. Miss KATE NEWTON is somewhat overweighted as *Dianera*, but looks pretty enough to account for the heart-aches of the piece. Miss ELIZA NEWTON as *Theresa* was excellent.

WINTER GARDEN.—Mr. BOOTH'S first matinée at this establishment yesterday filled the house to overflowing. The play was "Hamlet."

LECTURE BY MR. T. S. TOWNSEND.—Mr. THOS. S. TOWNSEND will deliver a lecture at Cooper Institute this evening on the "Opening Scenes in the Drama of the Civil War." Mr. TOWNSEND is the author of the *Cyclopædia of the Rebellion*, a voluminous work, which will contain, when completed, every item of interest which occurred during the four years' war. The vast accumulation of facts in Mr. TOWNSEND'S possession will enable him to render his lecture of absorbing interest. Music will be furnished by the Seventh Regiment Band.

FROM ALBANY.

OUR ALBANY LETTER.

Albany, Wednesday, Jan. 17, 1866.

The House to-day had its annual spasm over Red-books. The Committee on Expenditures reported in favor of forty copies of the Legislative Manual for each member and five for the reporters. Upon this the debate sprang up, consuming some two hours of time. Mr. Littlejohn made an earnest speech against the report, calling upon the members to remember the public debt of the State before they voted themselves this extravagant number of red-books. Mr. Brown, of Genesee, moved to make the number one copy for each member. Mr. Wibber, of Dutchess, was glad to see so much virtue and economy in the House, but while piles of trash were annually printed, the red-book was worth something; it was valuable to his constituents, and he should not be afraid to look them in the face after having voted for it. He should go for the largest number. The discussion was kept up for some time by Messrs. J. L. Parker, Ferguson, Creamer, Childs and others, when Mr. Thorn himself, an editor, came to the rescue of the reporters by protesting against voting more to members than to them. He moved to place reporters on the same footing with members in the distribution of red books. Mr. Thorn's motion was carried. Mr. Brown's was lost, and by a vote of 85 to 58. The house sustained the report of the committee. The number of red-books is ten more than voted last year.

Reference to the Associated Press dispatch will show that quite a number of bills affecting interests in the City of New-York, were noticed and introduced to-day.

Mr. Biddlecom, of Jefferson, has introduced a bill which increases the fees of constables about one hundred per cent., and also increases considerable the fees of witnesses and jurors in Justices' Courts.

In the Senate there was a rather sharp and spicy passage at arms, between Senators H. C. Murphy and Folger, over the bill relative to the Department of Public Charities and Corrections in the City of New-York. Mr. Murphy took occasion to protest against what he considered the outrageous practice of interfering with municipal affairs in the City of New-York, and Mr. Folger retorted with much spirit and effect.

Mr. Brandreth, of Westchester, will shortly bring forward a bill to abolish the office of Police Justice in New-York City, and provide for the appointment of magistrates, to act as a part of the Metropolitan Police, by the Governor or Legislature. Notice has already been given of such a bill, which is creating much comment among the New-York delegation.

The taxpayers of New-York ought to thank Mr. J. L. Parker, of Cayuga, for introducing his resolution requiring the New-York City tax levy to be reported to the House as early as the 1st of April, which resolution is still pending. Heretofore the tax levy has been up during the last hours of the session, and hence the most stupendous items have been passed over without proper examination. This state of things will be amended by the adoption of Mr. Parker's sensible resolution. PERSIMMON.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Albany, Wednesday, Jan. 17.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To amend the act for widening South Seventh-street, Brooklyn.

To alter the Commissioners' map of the Ninth Ward of Brooklyn.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. Folger—Requiring County Treasurers to give bonds in certain cases.

By Mr. Goddard—To equalize the bounties to volunteers.

By Mr. White—Authorizing the Superintendent of the Onondaga Salt Springs to lease certain lands belonging to the State for a longer period than three years.

Authorizing the Comptroller to sell certain land scrip to the Trustees of the Cornell University.

By Mr. Pierson—For a railroad under Broadway, New-York.

By Mr. Lent—Incorporating the Board of Trustees of the General Convention of Universalists of the United States.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. C. G. Cornell—To amend the act relative to contracts by the Mayor and Commonalty of New-York, by striking out the word "Recorder" and inserting the word "Mayor."

By Mr. O'Donnell—Providing that the assent of two-thirds of each Board of Supervisors shall be requisite to the equalization of assessments and the correction of assessment rolls.

BILLS PASSED.

Amending the Metropolitan Police Act—Mr. Sessions moved to strike out the clause providing for admitting to bail persons arrested in Brooklyn on Saturday nights. The motion was opposed by H. C. Murphy, Andrews, Pierson and Gibson, and lost.

Limiting fees and compensation of Justices and constables in Richmond County.

Providing for the erection of a new academy in Utica.

NEW-YORK CHARITIES AND CORRECTION BILL.

The bill amending the act creating the Department of Public Charities and Correction was taken up in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Low moved to strike out the clause empowering the Board of Supervisors to fix the salaries of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

Mr. Lent opposed the motion. He was in favor of giving this power to the Supervisors, they being best qualified to judge. He admitted that it was proposed to increase the salaries of the Commissioners to $5,000, which he did not consider excessive, in view of their arduous duties.

Mr. Low insisted that the salary should be fixed in the bill.

Mr. Sessions thought the present salary sufficient and reminded the Senate that there was a very warm strife for these places last Winter.

Mr. H. C. Murphy opposed the motion because the question is a purely local one, affecting only the citizens, and which ought to be left for decision to them and their representatives. We find their representatives here asking for it, and certainly the Board of Supervisors is as safe a depository for the power as the Legislature can be. The Supervisors of New-York are as worthy of trust as are the Supervisors of other counties, and all that is asked is that as much confidence shall be placed in them.

Mr. Andrews did not think the proposed increase excessive, or more than is justified by the enhanced price of living.

Mr. Sessions said—Give the Supervisors this power and we invite the public and the press clamor against a Republican Legislature for increasing unnecessarily the taxes of the city.

Mr. O'Donnell did not believe the Supervisors the representatives of the tax-payers, and, until satisfied that the tax-payers of New-York desire this increase, he would vote against it.

Mr. H. C. Murphy insisted that this was a matter purely local, which should be left to the local authorities. This constant interference with the affairs of the City of New-York is unwarrantable and unwise. The people of that great city are as capable of self-government as are the people of any other locality, and if her affairs must be managed otherwise he would be in favor of a supreme Executive, to be elected by the people, to which all the existing commissions and departments should be alone responsible. This persistent legislative interference has gone on until, as is shown in the inaugural of the present Mayor, more than one-half of all the cost of governing the City of New-York is chargeable to the account of the State commissions.

Mr. Andrews granted that much of the taxes raised in New-York were spent under commissions created by the Legislature; but it will not be pretended that the same expenses would not be increased if the commissions did not exist. As to the cry of high taxation in New-York, of which so much is frequently said, he would be prepared to show in a few days that with two or three exceptions, taxation is lower in New-York than in any other city in the State.

Mr. Folger combatted the idea that every interference by this Legislature with the affairs of the City of New-York was taking away by so much the right of local self-government in that city. New-York is such a city as there is no other, and is in such a State as there is no other. If the property in New-York City was exclusively owned there, or if the residents of that city were alone interested in its welfare, then it might be said that its affairs should be legislated upon alone by its own officers. But in every part of the State there are more or less men who own property in that city, having no voice in its affairs. From all parts of the country products pour to its marts of business, and people to its places of pleasure. Are those who own property there, who send their products there, and who spend much of their time and money there, to have no voice in its control? Would that be just? It may be exceptional, but it is just that there should be legislation by their representatives to care for their interests, and so the question came to him (Mr. Folger) not whether this or that legislation abridged the local control, but whether it was right or not.

After further debate progress was reported and the Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The chair announced the annual report of the Adjutant-General; also that of the Commissioners for Improvement on Hudson River.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. Haskins in the chair.

Mr. Cochrane moved to extend the time for the collection of taxes in Richmond County.

Mr. B. W. Huntington to incorporate the Up-town Savings Bank in New-York City.

Mr. White—To furnish forty copies of the Red Book to each member of the House and to the clerk; also five copies to each officer and reporter.

Mr. Brown moved to strike out forty and insert one.

Mr. Littlejohn was opposed to every expenditure of this kind. It was done, not at our own expense, but it comes from the people's pockets. According to the rules no such order could be made except by a joint resolution.

The Chair ruled the point raised by Mr. Littlejohn, that the expenditure could only be made by a joint resolution well taken.

Mr. J. L. Parker said he did not understand that the point of order had been raised.

The Chair understood that it had been.

Mr. Littlejohn said that as he understood the duties of the Chair, it was not a part of its prerogative to make suggestions to members.

Mr. Creamer thought the cry of retrenchment on small matters had gone far enough. The red book contained information valuable to the people, and it was equally as important to furnish them as it was to send out reports on agriculture.

Mr. Thorn moved to give reporters and deputy clerks the same number as members.

Mr. Littlejohn said he should oppose printing all extra copies. The number named would cost the State $15,000, and he said he was opposed to the whole report; but if the resolution was to be adopted he hoped that an equal number would be given to the reporters.

Mr. J. L. Parker said he should vote for the largest number proposed.

Mr. Child said he was for retrenchment and reform to the fullest extent, and should so record his vote on all such occasions. The money to be expended for red books had better be expended to liquidate the debt under which the people were groaning.

Mr. Thorn's amendment was then adopted.

The motion to reduce the number of books to one copy was lost by a vote of 28 to 82.

The resolution to furnish forty copies of the red book was then adopted by a vote of 75 to 32.

Mr. Selden reported a bill to confirm certain proceedings of the directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

NOTICES.

By Mr. Jewett—To amend the Willard Insane Asylum Act.

By Mr. Tucker—To extend the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace.

By Mr. Frear—To incorporate the Producers' Warehouse, Guarantee and Commission Company of New-York.

By Mr. Potter—For making the Supervisors of Erie County salaried officers.

By Mr. Maurice—To incorporate the Long Island South Side Sportsman's Club.

Also, to secure safe construction and management of railroads.

By Mr. Udall—To amend the charter of the Howard Insurance Company.

By Mr. Brandreth—To abolish the office of Police Justice in New-York, and create the Metropolitan Police Judiciary.

By Mr. Littlejohn—To provide for the payment of certain liabilities incurred by the Commissioners of Quarantine, and for the temporary support of the quarantine.

Also, relative to the salaries of judicial officers in New-York.

By Mr. Levinger—Relative to the Courts of General and Special Sessions in New-York.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Palmer—To limit the liability of innkeepers.

By Mr. Wilbur—To facilitate the closing up of insolvent mutual insurance companies.

By Mr. Anderson—To incorporate the Brooklyn and New-York Warehouse Company.

By Mr. Curtis—To allow persons to testify in their own behalf.

Also, relative to the Courts of Special Sessions in New-York.

Also, in relation to insurance companies.

By Mr. D. Wood—making appropriation for the maintenance of the canals.

By Mr. Bodine—To amend the charter of Newburgh.

Also relative to wharfage on the Hudson River.

By Mr. Maurice—To incorporate the Long Island Southside Sportsmen's Club.

By Mr. Brandreth—Relative to police courts in New-York City.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. D. P. Wood called up the resolution that all resolutions relating to national affairs be referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. Adopted.

Mr. Baldwin offered the following:

Whereas, Complaints have been and are being made that the New-York Central Railroad Company does not furnish equal facilities for transportation of way freight from several stations on the road; and,

Whereas, From complaints made as the aforesaid, that some sort of an arrangement exists between the said railroad company and the Adams Express Company, whereby the business of the former company is so conducted as to oblige persons having way freight to forward to have the same sent by express, under the plea that the said railroad company has not, nor cannot procure, sufficient freighting facilities to transport all the freight over the said road; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the Speaker of the House to examine into and report upon the matter of the aforesaid, and also to report at an early day, for the consideration of this House.

A bill providing, among other things, that the said railroad company shall charge pro rata rates on way freight, and shall furnish equal facilities to way freight, through freight and express freight; and shall, in addition thereto, report annually what amount of freight is transported over the said road by express, and at what price, and that the said company be and it is hereby empowered to send for persons and papers.

This giving rise to a debate, the bill was laid over under the rule. Adjourned.

NEW-YORK IN THE LATE WAR.

Report of the Adjutant-General—Number of Men Raised—Number Now in Service—Financial Affairs, &c.

The following is an abstract of the annual report of the Adjutant-General of this State sent into the Legislature this morning:

VOLUNTEERS.

The number of men furnished by the State of New-York up to Dec. 31, 1864, exclusive of militia for shorter term of service than three (3) months was	424,491
Since Dec. 31, 1864, there has been sent to the field	32,965
Total number furnished by this State whose term of service varied from three (3) months to three (3) years	457,456
By calls as follows:	
Call of April 15, 1861 (militia)	13,906
Call of July 22, 1861 (Act of Congress)	120,831
Call of July 2, 1862	59,705
Call of Aug. 4, 1862 (nine months' men)	20,980
Calls of Oct. 17, 1863, and Feb. 1, 1864	75,751
Call of March 14, 1864	44,435
Call of July 18, 1864	86,843
Call of Dec. 19, 1864	82,965
Militia (100 days' service)	5,640
Total	457,456
Add militia mustered for less term of service than three (3) months, for which no credit was given	15,987
Making a grand total of men sent to the field during the war of	473,443
The statement furnished by the Secretary of War, in reply to resolution of Congress, showing the number of men sent to the field by the several States, gives the number furnished by the State of New-York as	455,568
The statement of the Secretary of War is made up to and including June 30, 1865, and does not embrace the musters in insurrectionary States allowed since June 30, 1865, amounting to 1,888	
Nor the militia for short service, numbering 15,987	17,875
Total	473,443

This total number may be classified thus:

Militia	36,533
Volunteers (white)	311,260
Volunteers (colored)	2,436
Regulars	6,089
Veteran Volunteers	20,620
Representative Recruits	66
Veteran Reserve Corps	230
Hospital Stewards	6
Seamen	41,090
Marines	290
Drafted men held to personal service	3,527
Substitutes	27,969
Paid commutation	18,182
Miscellaneous, including men mustered in the field or out of the State	4,256
Credits allowed since June 30, 1865	1,888
Total	473,443

The surplus and deficiencies under the several calls are as follows.

	Surplus.	Deficiency
Call of 1861	910	
Calls of July 2 and Aug. 4, 1862	4,702	
Calls of Oct. 17, 1863, and Feb. 1, 1864		6,200
Call of March 14, 1864	11,659	
Call of July 18, 1864	6,304	
Call of Dec. 19, 1864		12,847
	23,575	19,107
Deduct deficiency	19,107	
Surplus over all calls	4,468	

In estimating the above, the numbers furnished prior to call of July, 1864, have been reduced to a (3) years' basis. Since that time the number of years service supplied on any particular call have been taken into account in assigning the quota to be raised under the next succeeding call. The whole number of years service which the State of New-York has supplied since the commencement of the war is 1,148,604 years, equal to 382,868 three years' men.

The only regiments from this State remaining in the service of the United States are the following:

Fifty-fourth Regiment of Infantry.
Eightieth Regiment of Infantry.
Ninetieth Regiment of Infantry.
Ninety-sixth Regiment of Infantry.
One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Regiment of Infantry.
One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Regiment of Infantry.
One Hundred and ninety-third Regiment of Infantry.
Eighteenth Regiment of Cavalry.
Twenty-first Regiment of Cavalry.

The number of commissions issued to officers of the volunteer regiments during the year 1865 is 4,414.

Muster-in and muster-out rolls of nearly all the volunteer organizations from this State have been obtained. It is expected that within a short time these records will be complete. There will then be on file in the Adjutant-General's Department the military history of all those who have entered the service of the United States from the State of New-York since the commencement of the war.

The work, originally commenced by Adj.-Gen. Sprague, of copying muster-rolls into books as a means of preserving the evidence they contain, and to facilitate searches, printed copies of which have been required by law to be deposited in County Clerk's offices and in public libraries in the State, is still going on, and it is recommended that the expense thereof be provided for in the general appropriation for the support of this department.

NATIONAL GUARD.

At date of last report, the existing organizations of the National Guard consisted of

108 Regiments,
2 Independent Battalions,
5 Batteries,

the aggregate force of which was reported as 45,910 officers and men. The whole number of which, armed and equipped, was 14,131.

The organizations now existing are as follows:

108 regiments of infantry,
3 regiments of cavalry,
1 regiment artillery,
2 battalions of artillery,
5 batteries of artillery,
1 battalion of infantry,
1 battalion cavalry.

The present aggregate strength is	50,246
Of which there are armed and equipped say	28,000

The number of commissions issued during the past year to officers of the National Guard is 1,461.

During the past year 14,000 men have been armed and equipped, leaving about 22,000 yet to be provided with uniforms, arms and equipments.

The amount expended during the year 1865, out of the appropriation made by the last Legislature for the National Guard, is as follows:

For the purchase of arms	$5,040 00
For the purchase of accoutrements	58,321 00
For the purchase of uniforms	153,290 00
In all	$216,651 00

The sum of $643,358 72, stated by the late Comptroller in his report, embraces not only all moneys paid out of the appropriation of 1864 of $400,000, and the appropriation of $500,000 of 1865 for the National Guard, during the fiscal year commencing on the 1st of October, 1864, and ending Oct. 1, 1865; but every expense of a military character incurred by the State, including the Department of the Commander-in-Chief, the several staff departments, and the amounts paid as regimental funds.

What proportion of this sum was actually paid out in 1864, and what in 1865, the Comptroller does not show.

Amendments to the Militia Law are recommended so far as relates to:

The manner of taking and returning an enrollment of the reserve militia.
The manner of collecting fines.
The tenure of military office.
The division of duties of the staff departments.

Also: An amendment to section 175, so as to provide a just compensation to the chiefs of the staff departments in time of peace.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

The legislation respecting the "Bureau of Military Record" is reviewed, and the popular understanding that it was intended and is to be the "depository" of the military record of the State is combatted.

The military records of the State must be kept in the Adjutant-General's Department. No officer or person other than the Adjutant-General is entitled to their custody, or to make any official certificate from them.

Regimental and company books of volunteers are, in all cases, returned to the War Department. Mustering out officers do not and cannot retain them to lodge them in the "Bureau of Military Record" or elsewhere. The bureau cannot be more than a mere depository of mementoes and trophies of the war, and of such merely historical data as the chief can collect. It is submitted whether mere historical data relating to, and the trophies of war, are more important to be preserved than the veritable records, which in and of themselves furnish all the evidence which can militarly and pecuniarily affect the soldier who participated in it.

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Annual Meeting—Large Number of Emigrants Sent Out the Past Year—The Freedmen Looking to Liberia.

Washington, Wednesday, Jan. 17.

The forty-ninth annual meeting of the American Colonization Society was held last night. It was not so largely attended as the meetings have been for several years past, but a number of old and time-honored leaders were among the auditors.

The report states that the balance in the Treasury at the commencement of the year was $1,523 38. The receipts have been from donations, $5,588 27, and from special donation for the Barbadoes expedition, $1,504 76; from legacies, $5,736 08; from the Government of the United States, (being final payments for the support of the recaptured Africans landed at Liberia in 1860,) $16,662 50; from invested fund realized to meet expenses of emigrants, $11,790, and from other sources, $13,773 26. The total amount for the year is $46,819 20.

The disbursements for the same period were $41,734 87, of which $9,259 56 was for passage and the usual support, etc., of American emigrants, and $10,367 98 was for the Barbadoes expedition, leaving the cash on hand Jan. 1, 1866, $5,063 34. Of this latter $4,885 37 is awaiting the order of the Liberian authorities, and the balance, $195 97, is the credit of the society.

The number of emigrants to Liberia during the past twelve months was 527, exceeding the emigration of any year since 1856.

One hundred and seventy-two emigrants who were sent out by the Fall expedition from Baltimore, and who were of the class known as Freedmen, and who were from and near Lynchburgh, Va., arrived safely in Liberia.

The prospects for the future are that the society will soon have more than ever to do, as intelligent freedmen are continually asking questions relative to their transfer to Liberia.

Though the African republic, during the last four years, has been deprived of much of the aid annually furnished from this country, it has been making steady progress in material, interests, usefulness and influence.

NEW-ORLEANS.

Reopening of the Churches—Rebuilding the Levees—White Laborers on the Plantations.

New-Orleans, Tuesday, Jan. 16.

Gen. Woods, commanding in Alabama, has issued an order allowing the churches to be reopened and the ministers to resume their duties.

Mr. Hacket has arrived.

Gov. Wells has returned to-day from Alexandria.

Gen. Humphrey, government Engineer, arrived at Baton Rouge on the 12th inst., to go up the coast with two or three regiments to rebuild the levees.

The Brandon, Miss., *Republican* says that many of the planters have secured a sufficient number of white laborers to cultivate their plantations.

Tennessee Matters.

Nashville, Tenn., Wednesday, Jan. 17.

The steamer *Richmond* is now being loaded with cotton for New-Orleans, being the first shipment made to that port.

Cotton has an upward tendency. Quotations are from 40c.@43c., 42c. being the ruling figure. Receipts 385 bales; sold 259; shipments 254.

The announcement of the speedy execution of the Hefferman murderer affords general satisfaction to the community. The prisoners received the announcement of their execution with apparent unconcern.

The name of the Knoxville Railroad has been changed to the Tennessee and Pacific Railroad, the intention being to connect by way of Memphis and Little Rock with the Southern Pacific road, through El Paso. Several prominent railroad men will discuss the subject at the Capitol to-morrow night.

Emeute in the Tennessee Legislature—Loss of a Steamer.

Cincinnati, Wednesday, Jan. 17.

The *Gazette's* Nashville dispatch says that during the debate on the bill granting civil rights to negroes in the House yesterday, a fierce altercation took place between Messrs. Steel and Arnell. The lie was given and returned. The House adjourned in great confusion.

A dispatch from New-Orleans says that the steamer *S. O. Standard* was burned in the Onachita River. The steamer was valued at $50,000. She was insured for $30,000.

Reciprocity—Canadian Views on the Question.

Ottawa, C. W., Wednesday, Jan. 17.

The conservative organ, in an article on reciprocity to-day, says that the proposition to place the Canadian tariff on the same footing as that of the United States is impossible; would be displeasing to the home government, and probably would not be allowed.

Toronto, C. W., Wednesday, Jan. 17.

A dispatch from Washington says that the Canadian delegation have had an interview with Secretary McCulloch and the Committee of Ways and Means.

Fires.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, Jan. 17.

A fire, at 5 o'clock this morning, destroyed the boiler-shop of Merrick's foundry, corner of Fifth and Washington streets. The loss will not exceed $15,000.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, Jan. 17.

The large shovel factory of Messrs. T. Rowland & Sons, at Millstown, Montgomery County, was entirely destroyed by fire this morning. The loss will be very heavy.

Nashville, Tenn., Tuesday, Jan. 16.

A fire broke out this evening at the store of Thomas Gorman, College-street, damaging the stock to the amount of $60,000. Fully insured.

Federal Troops South—Gen. Grant Indorsed by Maryland.

Baltimore, Wednesday, Jan. 17.

The House of Delegates of Maryland, to-day, passed resolutions indorsing Gen. Grant's recent letter opposing the withdrawal of Federal troops from late insurrectionary districts, and opposing the arming of militia in those States.

Boston Bank Statement.

Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 17.

The following is the weekly statement of the condition of the Boston Banks:

Capital	$41,900,000
Loans	92,959,400
Specie	1,029,000
Legal Tender Notes	20,433,000
Deposits	40,940,000
National Circulation	21,946,000
State Circulation	1,274,000

From San Francisco.

San Francisco, Tuesday, Jan. 16.

Mining stocks are active and steady: Savage, $690; Chollar Potosi, $240; Ophir, $325; Belcher, $250; Yellow Jacket, $440; Gould & Curry, $860; Imperial, $106.

Legal tenders, 72c.

TENNESSEE.

Muster Out of Colored Troops—Murderers Sentenced to be Hanged.

Nashville, Tenn., Tuesday, Jan. 16.

Meyer's colored battery, for a long time stationed in this city, was mustered out of service yesterday.

The finding and sentence of the court-martial in the case of the murderers of Wm. Heffernan has been approved, and Gen. Thomas has directed that the sentence be carried into effect by their being publicly hanged by the neck, at or near this city, on Friday, Jan. 26, under the direction of Col. W. B. Shafter, commanding at this post.

The names of the murderers are James Lycought, Wm. Deane alias McCluskey, George Craft alias George Reid, and Thomas Perry. All of them were government employes. They are all now confined in the military prison, and up to the present have been confident of their ultimate acquittal.

New-Jersey Legislature.

Trenton, N. J., Wednesday, Jan. 17.

A joint resolution in favor of the Constitutional Amendment passed the House of Assembly to-day, by a vote of 42 to 10.

Death of Capt. Wimpenny.

New-Orleans, Tuesday, Jan. 16.

Capt. Wimpenny, of the steamship *Evening Star*, broke his leg on the trip out here and died.

IMPORTANT PICTURE SALE.

The Celebrated "Hunter Gallery" Disposed of at Auction.

Last evening, at No. 548 Broadway, next door to Tiffany & Co.'s establishment, was inaugurated the sale of one of the finest collections of oil-paintings ever yet made in this country. Messrs. Henry Leeds & Minor, by order of the heirs and assignees of the estate, have brought to the block the private collection of paintings once belonging to Mr. John Hunter, lately deceased, and last evening, in the presence of a crowded audience, the first installment was brought under the hammer. The collection was begun by Mr. Hunter in 1800, and the greater part of the pictures purchased before 1835, and none have been added since 1850, so that those who are connoisseurs were pretty certain to find some rare and elegant productions.

Though the opening reception of the artists of the Academy of Design was held at their beautiful building in Twenty-third-street last night, and many people of artistic tastes were therefore kept from the sale, still the room was crowded, and the bidding tolerably spirited.

Probably no other collection in America could boast so great a number of varied specimens of the best styles of the great European and American artists.

There were in this collection certain specimens of the works of several noted artists, duplicates of which are not to be found in this country. As the pictures were all to be sold without reserve, the gathering comprised not only artists and amateurs, but many picture dealers and other spectators.

The spacious hall, holding about 250 or 300 persons, was crowded at an early hour, and the sale commenced precisely at 8:15, Mr. Henry H. Leeds presiding at the desk.

The bidding was tolerably spirited, and many of the less valuable pictures were disposed of at a price quite as high as had been hoped for by those having the sale in charge. To-night the sale will be continued, and some of the more valuable paintings of the collection will be sold.

A number of ladies were present last evening, and their suggestions were often noticeable in certain fancy prices paid for pictures, for which their more prudent spouses would not have been inclined to invest quite so many stamps. The accommodations are good, and all ladies and gentlemen who attend the sale can be assured of having good seats.

Last evening there were sold 123 paintings at prices ranging from $5 to $110 each. The entire catalogue will occupy the auctioneer this evening, and also to-morrow evening, even if no longer. As last night disposed of most of the "trash," those who attend to-night will be sure of seeing some good pictures offered, and may easily secure some excellent bargains.

Equestrian Masquerade.

Quite a pleasant little affair came off last evening at the Riding Academy, corner of Sixth-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street. Some forty or so of the habitués of the establishment, male and female, appeared in the arena in fancy dress and masked. Negroes with the worst facial developments of that physiognomically ill-favored race, a clown, several nuns and a Diana of course, a down East Yankee with the accustomed hat and pantaloons and a painfully exaggerated waistcoat, a Bridget out of place, whose aspirations after servitude with such a face would be wofully limited in area, a very old gentleman with very youthful ways, many others in less peculiar costumes, and a number in mask and domino only. There was a good deal of fun and some excellent riding, the clown and the patriarch with the grizzly locks making themselves especially amusing. The *incognito* was exceedingly well preserved, and there was much amusement when the riding-master, Mr. Stout, having filed the equestrians face to face in two long lines, gave the word, "unmask." The most unexpected recognitions and the usual merry bantering took place.

We recognized, among those whose skillful management of their horses had elicited much admiration during the evening, Miss Wilmot and Mrs. Oaks, Messrs. Freedman, Oaks and Diggles, and Dr. Foster. The spectators' gallery was crowded, a number of ladies being present. Masquerades are not unfrequently, like lectures on fun, the most solemn affairs imaginable. This of last evening was, however, a marked exception, and will doubtless be followed by many other such pleasant exchanges of good humor and agreeable equestrian exhibitions.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Shooting Affray.—About 8:20 o'clock last evening a man named John Deguan came to the Seventeenth Precinct Police-station, and surrendered himself to the Sergeant in charge. Mr. Deguan stated that he had been visiting some friends at No. 306 East Twelfth-street, and while there he was violently assaulted by James Cassidy and others. During the disturbance Deguan drew a revolver and shot Cassidy in the left leg, the ball taking effect on the kneepan. Medical aid had been called in, and the wounded man conveyed to his residence, No. 159 Sixth-street. Mr. Deguan was held by the police to permit of further investigation.

Fire.—About 9:30 o'clock last night a fire was discovered in premises No. 4 Battery-place, which originated on the third floor, and was caused by a gas-burner coming in contact with the woodwork. Damage trifling, owing to the early arrival of the firemen and police. Insured in the Germania Insurance Company. The first floor is occupied by Joseph Levy, as a clothing store. Trifling damage to stock by water. Insured in the Hamilton Insurance Company.

A Saucy Stage Driver.—A stage-driver named McKenna was brought before the Mayor yesterday on a charge of obstructing the street by stopping in front of the Winter Garden. He was fined $3, when he became abusive, and told the Mayor he would get square with him some day. Thereupon the fine was increased to $10, and he was informed that he would be locked up until it was paid. McKenna immediately cooled down, and after making a humble apology he was allowed to depart on paying the original fine of $3.

The Earnings of the City Railroads.—It appears from the returns filed in the Comptroller's office that the increase in the receipts of the principal lines of city railroads for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1865, over the corresponding period of 1864 was as follows: Second-avenue, $39,661; Third-avenue, (five months,) $29,677; Sixth-avenue, $36,328; Seventh-avenue, $121,229; Eighth-avenue, $113,656; Ninth-avenue, $5,854; Forty-second and Grand-street, $39,-9 5.

The Cigar Makers' Association.—At a general meeting of the Cigar Maker's Association, of this city, it was resolved to petition Congress to raise the import duty on cigars, so that domestic manufacturers may be enabled to compete with foreign. It was also resolved to call another general meeting at an early day, in order to draw up and sign the proposed petition to Congress.

The Emigrant Inquest.—The Surgeon of the emigrant ship *Neptune*, Dr. John C. Herrick, who was committed by Coroner Gover, to await the action of the Grand Jury on the verdict of the Coroner's jury in the inquest on the body of Mrs. Mary Ann Gilroy, was yesterday admitted to bail in $1,000. Ex-Judge W. H. Beebe became his surety.

Zouave Ball.—The officers and members of Company A, First Regiment National Guard S. N. Y., held their first annual military and civic ball last night, at Trenor's Hall, corner of Fourth and South Seventh streets, Brooklyn, E. D. The occasion was made successful through the untiring exertions of Capt. Child and other members of the committee.

On the Currency.—The seventh lecture on this important subject will be given by Henry V. Poor, Esq., of Massachusetts, before the American Geographical and Statistical Society, this evening. Mr. Poor has given a great deal of attention to this subject, and will no doubt handle it well.

Sale of a Steamtug by the Government.—Yesterday, under the direction of United States Marshal Murray, the steamtug *Lafayette*, lying between Piers Nos. 14 and 15 North River, was sold to Stephen Shobeland for the sum of $3,800.

Aquatic.—The Atalanta Boat Club, of this city, at their last annual meeting, elected the following Board of Officers: Alden S. Swan, President; Wm. C. Mainland, Vice-President; Jas. W. Edwards, Secretary, and Charles Devoe, Treasurer.

Correction.—The rumor which was published in the Times yesterday, to the effect that a government detective, employed in this city, had absconded, we are assured is untrue, the only two recognized government detectives being at their posts.

Caution.—The readers of the Times are cautioned against bad $1 and $2 bills on the City Bank of Perth Amboy, New-Jersey. The police report them as in active circulation, and that they are calculated to deceive.

Lecture on Kansas.—Rev. I. S. Kalloch will lecture on "Kansas" to-morrow evening, at the Laight-street Baptist Church.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

A Greenpoint Girl on a Missionary Enterprise.—A girl named Annie Robinson, ten years and a half old, was missed from the residence of her parents, in Eagle-street, near Liberty, Greenpoint, on Wednesday, the 10th inst., and her parents entertained the most serious apprehensions in regard to her safety, fearing that she had been kidnapped; but the girl, it seems, has turned up all right at Newark, N. J., where she is now visiting her grandmother. The circumstances attending her mysterious disappearance are stated to be as follows: The family of the girl belong to the Methodist Church in Union-avenue, Greenpoint, where rewards were offered to the girls of the congregation for collecting money for the missionary cause. Annie Robinson was a very successful collector, and on two occasions had in subscriptions of $5 and $6. For these she obtained a little book as a reward for her industry. On the day of her disappearance, it seems she had been on a collecting tour and lost her money. Fearing to go home and state her case, she remained out all that night, and the next morning made more collections and started for South Amboy, N. J., where she has an uncle residing, and told him that her mother sent her on a visit. This appearing probable, her uncle next day took her to Newark to visit her grandmother. The old lady soon saw that there was something wrong about Annie's visit, and after questioning her closely, the girl told the whole story of her missionary enterprise. Her parents were then informed by telegraph of her whereabouts.

In Great Grief.—Yesterday afternoon a respectably-dressed individual called upon Mrs. Newman—who carries on her late husband's business of undertaker, in Court-street, near Amity—and, nearly choked with sobs, and with a white handkerchief employed in wiping the tears from his eyes, informed the lady that his dear wife was dead, and that he desired the best coffin in the store. She showed him a number, and at length, when his grief had somewhat subsided, he selected one at the price of $25, which he directed to be sent to a certain number in Henry-street. He took out a well-filled pocketbook and handed Mrs. Newman a $100 bill. Not suspecting that a man who was laboring under such a misfortune could be a rogue, she changed the bill, giving him $75, after which he departed. It was soon after discovered that the $100 bill was counterfeit, and that a coffin was not at present required at the house designated by the imposter.

Suspicious Characters Arrested.—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning Roundsman Riggs, of the Forty-first Police Precinct, discovered two men on the stoop of Mr. H. J. Cullen, corner Montague and Clinton streets, and being anxious to know their business inquired what they were about. They stated that they were looking for a friend who requested them to call there. Deeming the answer unsatisfactory they were taken into custody. On further investigation it proved that they had attempted to force open the inner hall door, and had so far succeeded as to dislodge a staple, with which the door was secured. They gave their names as Patrick Briscoe and Martin King. They were brought before Justice Cornwell this morning and committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Death from Apoplexy.—A German named Henry Lages, 48 years of age, residing at the corner of Broadway and Flushing-avenue, E. D., while passing along Union-avenue about 9 o'clock yesterday forenoon, fell suddenly down in a fit. He was taken into the residence of Mr. C. K. Wilkinson, No. 35 Union-avenue, where he died at 12¼ o'clock in the afternoon. Coroner Smith held an inquest last evening, when a verdict of "death from apoplexy" was rendered.

Markets by Telegraph.

Cincinnati, Wednesday, Jan. 17.

Flour unchanged. Wheat dull. Whisky in good demand at $2 28½ in bond; free dull at $2 26. Hogs closed quiet at $11 75@$12. Mess Pork quiet at $29@$29 50. Green meats in moderate demand. Lard quiet at 18c. Gold 139¾.

Chicago, Wednesday, Jan. 17.

Flour dull. Wheat quiet at $1 24@$1 24½ for No. 1. Corn dull at 43c.@44c. Oats firm. Highwines firm at $2 17@$2 18. Provisions firm but quiet. Mess Pork in good demand at $26 50@$27. Bulk Meats firm. Shoulders, 10½c. English Meats nominal. Green Meats firm; Hams, 16c.; Shoulders, 9½c. Sweet pickled Hams in good demand but unchanged. Hogs—Light supply, at $9@$9 75; dressed in fair demand, at $11@$11 25. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 8,500 bush. Wheat, 11,000 bush. Corn, 12,000 bush. Oats. Shipments—1,600 bbls. Flour, 2,500 bush. Wheat, 2,500 bush. Corn.

The Perfumed "Bloomers" of the Garden are dead; but the floral odors that enrich the air of tropic valleys are set afloat on our Winter air whenever the votaries of taste and fashion, with Phalon's Night-blooming Cereus sprinkled on their flowing robes, assemble to enjoy themselves.—*Conseil Freeman*.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price Five Cents.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all the interesting news of the day. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, are given. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the Weekly Times has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "Weekly Record," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country on the following terms: One copy one year, $2; three copies one year, $5. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the Weekly and Semi-Weekly, at Club rates. Payments invariably in advance.

Brown's Bronchial Troches.—Your Troches are too well and favorably known to need commendation. Hon. CHAS. A. PHELPS, Pres. Mass. Senate.

My communication with the world has been very much enlarged by the Lozenge which I now carry always in my pocket; that trouble in my Throat (for which the Troches are a specific) having made me often a mere whisperer. N. P. WILLIS.

Persons Prematurely Gray Can have their hair restored to its natural color by using HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER. It is the best article known to preserve the hair, preventing its falling out, and making lifeless, stiff, brashy hair HEALTHY, SOFT AND GLOSSY. All who use it are unanimous in awarding it the praise of being the best Hair Dressing extant, and without a rival in restoring gray hair to its natural color. Beware of counterfeits and imitations; ask for Hall's and take none other. Price $1. Sold by all druggists.

Batchelor's Hair Dye. The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Snow Boots, and all kinds of WARM AND WATER-PROOF BOOTS and SHOES for LADIES, GENTS, BOYS and CHILDREN, cheap, at BROOKS', No. 575 Broadway. E. A. BROOKS, Agent.

Metcalfe's Great Rheumatic Remedy is daily effecting wonderful cures. It acts like magic, both Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism giving way before it. The afflicted are advised to try it.

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The Best House in New-York can be protected with the Burglar Alarm Telegraph. Applied invisibly and without damage. E. HOLMES, No. 198 Broadway.

Dr. Harrison's Peristaltic Lozenges.—A positive, prompt and pleasant cure for Costiveness, Piles and Dyspepsia. For sale by J. S. HARRISON & CO., Proprietors, Boston, Mass., and by all druggists.

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Dr. Sherwood, No. 545 Broadway, has the only radical cure truss, the best supporters for the abdomen, uterus and scrotum, suspensory bandages, &c., to be found.

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Arctic Overshoes.—An article of feet covering for ladies and gentlemen, at CANTRELL'S, 813 Broadway.

MARRIED.

Appel—Baldwin.—On Tuesday, Jan. 16, by Rev. Mr. Hodge, Samuel A. Appel, of Easton, Penn., and Irene C., daughter of R. D. Baldwin, Esq., of Lake Mahopac, Putnam County, N. Y.

Barrett—Veeder.—At Albany, on Tuesday, Jan. 16, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. E. L. Magoon, Elisha B. Barrett and Miss Mary C. Veeder, all of Albany.

Taylor—Gale.—At Armonck, Westchester County, N. Y., on Wednesday, Jan. 10, by Rev. William E. Ketcham, Thomas Taylor, of New-York, and Caroline Gale, of Armonck, N. Y.

Wall—Suydam.—On Tuesday, Jan. 16, by Rev. Jacob West, John Wall and Anna Olcott, daughter of the late Abraham Suydam, all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

Boyd.—On Tuesday, Jan. 16, of Bright's disease of the kidneys, Sarah Eliza, eldest daughter of James and Sarah Boyd, in the 22d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 97 Henry-st., on Friday at 1½ o'clock.

Denman.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Jan. 16, Asahel A. Denman, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, the members of the 18th-st. M. E. Church, and the members of Continental Lodge No. 287, F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the 18th-st. M. E. Church on Friday, the 19th inst., at 3 o'clock, without further invitation. The remains will be taken on Saturday morning to Poughkeepsie for interment.

English.—On Wednesday, Jan. 17, Georgie Bergh, only child of S. Penn and Georgeana English, aged 3 years, 7 months and 7 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

Heyer.—Rev. William S. Heyer, of pneumonia, at his residence in Newburgh, on Tuesday, Jan. 16, in the 68th year of his age.

The funeral will take place this (Thursday) afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Horridge.—At West Farms, on Monday, Jan. 15, of diphtheria, Mary Alice, only daughter of Joseph and Mary Ann Horridge, aged 12 years and 5 months.

Funeral on Sunday, of which due notice will be given.

Kingman.—In Boston, Mass., on Saturday, Jan. 13, of diphtheria, Sarah Jane, wife of Abner Kingman, Esq., and daughter of Rev. Rufus Anderson, D. D.

Odell.—On Wednesday, Jan. 17, Jane E. Odell, wife of Lawrence Odell, aged 57 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Friday, Jan. 19, from her late residence, No. 50 West 33d-st.

Robbins.—On Monday, Jan. 15, George S. Robbins, in the 70th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the Church of Rev. Dr. Adams, corner of Madison-av. and 24th-st., on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

Sherrill.—On Tuesday morning, Jan. 16, Dr. Hunting Sherrill, of pneumonia, in the 83d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Marshall Division Sons of Temperance, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from St. Luke's Church, in Hudson-st., opposite Grove, on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Poughkeepsie for interment.

Watson.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 15, Thomas B. Watson, native of England, aged 49 years.

The friends and relatives of the family, also the members of Corinthian Lodge No. 488, F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, 10th-st., near 3d-av., Brooklyn, on Friday, 19th inst., at 2 P. M.

New-York, Jan. 16, 1866.—The members of Corinthian Lodge No. 488, F. A. M., are respectfully invited to meet at their Lodge-rooms, Gibson Buildings, on Friday at 12½ o'clock, prompt, to attend the funeral of our late brother, Thomas B. Watson. The members of the fraternity in Brooklyn are respectfully invited to assist in paying the last tribute of respect to our deceased brother. By order of the W. M.

Bro. Waldo, Secretary.

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THE UNIVERSALITY OF
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
THE CHEAPEST AND BEST MEDICINE FOR FAMILY USE IN THE WORLD.
ONE 50 CENT BOTTLE
WILL CURE MORE COMPLAINTS—AND PREVENT THE SYSTEM AGAINST SUDDEN ATTACKS OF EPIDEMIC AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES—THAN ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS EXPENDED FOR OTHER MEDICINES OR MEDICAL ATTENDANCE.

THE MOMENT RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS APPLIED EXTERNALLY, OR TAKEN INTERNALLY, ACCORDING TO DIRECTIONS—PAIN, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE, CEASES TO EXIST.

1849. ASIATIC CHOLERA. 1849.

IN 1849 RADWAY'S READY RELIEF CURED OVER 10,000 PERSONS SEIZED WITH ASIATIC CHOLERA, AND, BY ITS TIMELY USE AS A PREVENTIVE, SAVED OVER ONE MILLION OF LIVES.

1856. YELLOW FEVER. 1856.

In 1856 RADWAY'S READY RELIEF cured thousands of persons seized with Yellow Fever. As a preventive of this terrible disease, Dr. Frederick B. Page, of Mississippi, urged its use to the Medical Boards of the Southern States, and publicly recommended it as the most certain safeguard in the world.

DURING THE WAR

More lives were saved by the use of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF than from the best efforts of the medical staff. We have hundreds of letters proving this fact. We have the evidence to prove that in cases where men, by exposure to malarious swamps, bottom lands, rice fields, &c., used RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, invariably escaped sickness; those who did not were seized with Dysentery, Swamp Fevers, Bilious Fevers, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Rheumatism, &c., and those only who, when thus seized, used the READY RELIEF, entirely recovered.

ITS UNIVERSAL USE.

It cures the worst diseases incidental to all climates. It has been tested in Asia, Africa, South America, Europe, East and West Indies, and cured the worst forms of cholera, dysentery, fluxes, fevers, yellow fever, swamp, marsh, ship and other fevers and never failed in protecting persons who used it as a preventive against attacks.

WHY NOT?

If RADWAY'S READY RELIEF possesses such remarkable *disinfecting*, *neutralizing*, strengthening, aperient, suporific, anodyne and other properties, as to cure the worst forms of disease as they exist, in the most sickly climates of the world, and where the poisonous malaria is so thick that "you may almost cut it with a knife," why not cure, with the great ease it does, all sorts of fevers of the milder type in our own climate? Diarrhea, dysentery, fever and ague, bilious fever, influenza, &c., are but the milder and weaker forms of the more terrible diseases. If it cures the worst forms as they exist in the most sickly climates, it will readily cure the less as they prevail amongst us.

DOMESTIC PURPOSES.

Every family should be provided with a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. One bottle costs only 50 cents, and this bottle can be used for various purposes, with the assurance of doing more permanent good than *one hundred dollars expended for other medicines and physicians' prescriptions.* If suddenly seized with sickness, the use of the Relief will instantly arrest the disease and afford immediate ease to the patient.

TEN YEARS' RHEUMATISM
CURED BY RUBBING THE SPINE WITH
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

ROBT. ELY, Esq., aged 60, has been afflicted with Rheumatism for 10 years. For the past 12 months he was confined to his room perfectly helpless. His limbs were distorted, swollen and misshapen; his hands cramped so that he could neither move his fingers nor open nor shut his hands; rheumatic pains ran riot all over his body; moving him from his bed involved the most intense suffering. He was induced to have his spine rubbed one hour, morning and night, with RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. The first rubbing gave him ease; a few successive rubbings relieved him of pain; one month's application of the RELIEF and a few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS cured him. He is now a well and hearty man, and uses the RELIEF and PILLS occasionally only.

A FAMILY MEDICINE.

As a family medicine it is the most useful remedy known to the world. If seized with pain or sickness or threatened with any malignant disease, its use will quickly cure the patient and protect the system against attacks. IN A FEW MINUTES after the application of the READY RELIEF externally, or its administration internally, the patient, seized with the most excruciating PAINS, ACHES, CRAMPS, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, GOUT, LUMBAGO, FEVER AND AGUE, SPASMS, SORE THROAT, INFLUENZA, DIPHTHERIA, CONGESTION, or INFLAMMATION, will enjoy ease and comfort.

IMPORTANT.—TO FARMERS AND OTHERS residing in sparsely settled districts where it is difficult to secure the services of a physician, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is invaluable. It can be used with positive assurance of doing good in all cases where *pain or discomfort* is experienced, *or if seized with* INFLUENZA, DIPHTHERIA, SORE THROAT, BAD COUGHS, HOARSENESS, BILIOUS COLIC, INFLAMMATION of the BOWELS, STOMACH, LUNGS, LIVER, KIDNEYS; or with CROUP, QUINSY, FEVER AND AGUE, or with NEURALGIA, HEADACHE, TIC DOLOREUX, TOOTHACHE, EARACHE, or with LUMBAGO, PAIN IN THE BACK, or RHEUMATISM, or with DIARRHEA, CHOLERA MORBUS, or DYSENTERY, or with BURNS, SCALDS or BRUISES, or with STRAINS, CRAMPS or SPASMS. The application of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF *will cure you* of the worst of these complaints in a few hours.

RHEUMATISM.—This painful disease has baffled the most skillful physicians and popular remedies. It is the most difficult of diseases to treat—yet RADWAY'S READY RELIEF has never failed in affording immediate relief to the sufferer; and in all cases of Acute, Inflammatory or Nervous Rheumatism, to effect a permanent cure. In Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, RADWAY'S CLEANSING SYRUP, called *Renovating Resolvent*, should be taken as an adjunct with the READY RELIEF.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
Price 50 cents per Bottle.
Dr. JOHN RADWAY & CO., Montreal, C. E.
RADWAY & CO., No. 87 Maiden-lane, New-York.

ANY GENTLEMAN IN WANT OF SHIRTS, Hosiery, Under-Clothing, Gloves, Scarfs, Ties, &c., &c., can get them at WHOLESALE PRICES at SMITH & FOWLER'S retail department, NO. 3 PARK ROW, opposite the Astor House, as their winter stock is to be closed out at what it will bring, to make room for spring goods. Splendid Paper Collars, $1 50 per 100; fine Linen Collars, $2 25 per doz. Heavy Canton Flannel Drawers, $1 75, and so on through the entire stock.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"Both by its character and costume, the new-comer challenges the hospitality of the household doors at which it knocks for admission."—*New-York Tribune.*

"If the Magazine holds out as well as it has begun, it will be a great success. Interfering with none at present established, it promises to open quite a new path for itself."—*John Neal, in Portland Daily Star.*

"The first number is an excellent one, and, if its promises are fulfilled, we are sure that the magazine will be very popular."—*Boston Journal.*

THE CHOICEST MAGAZINE OF THE MONTH!
READY TO-DAY!
THE FEBRUARY NUMBER OF
BEADLE'S MONTHLY;
A MAGAZINE OF TO-DAY.

The magnificent success of this "new candidate for favor" is not likely to be dimmed by a comparison of its *quality* and *tone* with any magazine issued in this country. All the publishers ask of those seeking for what is fresh, original, *American* in literature, is to

EXAMINE THE FEBRUARY NUMBER!
CONTENTS:

FOR WHAT? A Ballad of the War. Illustrated. A very impressive poem, from a favorite poet.

THE DEAD LETTER. Chapters V., VI. Illustrated. A second installment of this superb story. Its development of character and involvement of mystery shows the master hand of a great writer.

TO THE RED RIVER AND THE WOOD CREES' COUNTRY. Illustrated. A narrative of an expedition to discover a Northwest Passage to the Pacific, through the British Possessions; full of interest, and the novelty of adventure in that far Northwestern clime.

ASSASSINS AND THEIR WORK—William of Orange.—Few historic sketches can rival this in its power of narrative and impressiveness of story. Our young men should read it.

LIFE IN REBEL PRISONS (Second Paper.) The narrative of an officer captured on the Red River Expedition and consigned to Texas Prisons. It is an instructive and sadly interesting paper.

THE PRAIRIE DOG AT HOME—Illustrated. A complete revelation of the habits and manners of this queer little inhabitant of the Plains, who consorts with rattlesnakes, owls and foxes.

TOBACCO: Its When, Where and How—Illustrated. A "paper of Tobacco" which will arrest attention—as full of historic associations as a bonnet of to-day is full of flowers. Those who *will* use the weed should read it.

A MAD NIGHT. A Story. Part I. From the pen of one of the most noted writers in American fiction. A very singular and startling story.

CHRISTMAS IN ROME. All about the great Holiday in the World's old capital.

MOONLIGHT: A Poem. A most exquisite piece of word-painting by one of our well-known poets.

CAMPHOR AND COLOGNE. A Love Story.

PHYSIOLOGY OF PERFUMES.

LEARNING TO SKATE. A HUMOROUS STORY.

ON GROWING OLD. AN ESSAY FOR THE OLD FOLKS.

CURRENT NOTES ON BOOKS, PEOPLE AND EVENTS.

Sold by all News Dealers and Booksellers at the good old price of

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A NUMBER!
BEADLE & COMPANY, Publishers,
No. 118 William-st., New-York.

"Judging from the merits of the first number, this new magazine is destined to achieve a success. It is filled with interesting and entertaining matter, illustrated by numerous and good wood-cuts."—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

"It is put forth without bluster or promises. No long array of writing talent is quoted as about to adorn its columns. The publishers evidently intend to push their work upon its own merit. For this first number we can say that it is readable throughout, stories and all—which is more than we can affirm of some of the older magazines. It is tastefully illustrated."—*Norwich (Conn.) Bulletin.*

"The magazine is most attractive looking, illustrated as fully as *Harper*, and displaying an array of original tales, poems, &c., of a varied and 'taking' character."—*Hartford (Conn.) Times.*

THE ART OF CONFECTIONERY;
With various methods of
Preserving Fruits and Fruit Juices; the Preparation of Jams and Jellies; Fruit and Other Syrups; and Summer Beverages; and Directions for Making Dessert Cakes. Also Different Methods of making Ice Cream, Sherbet, &c.

These Receipts are from the best New-York, Philadelphia and Boston Confectioners.

Printed on fine tinted paper, in one volume.
Muslin, extra, $2.

It makes one's mouth water only to read the title-page of this delicious book. And when, turning over the leaf, we come to the "Contents," and find every imaginable delicacy and luxury for the palate spread upon the bountiful table, the visions of banquets and festivals which rise before the fancy are bewildering. It needs a thorough excursion into the regions beyond, i. e., into the detailed description of how to do it; how many drops of this and spoonfulls of that and ounces of the other; and of bakings, and boilings, and turnings, and coolings, to bring the mind back to sobriety after such an Epicurean vision.—*New-York Observer.*

The Art of Confectionery.—If a lady wishes to be her own confectioner, to be initiated into the arts and mysteries of the preparation of whatever goes by the name of confectionery on the dinner table or away from it, she has but to get a handsome volume published by J. E. Tilton & Co., Boston, and she has the profession at her fingers' ends. It is the way of getting up nice things made easy, and supplies the information that many a house-keeper has long longed after, but had no expectation that it would be furnished to her hand.—*St. Louis Republican.*

J. E. TILTON & CO.,
Publishers, Boston.

FINANCIAL.

EWELL & CLARKE,
(SUCCESSORS TO STEDMAN, EWELL & CO.,)
BANKERS & BROKERS.
No. 57 Exchange-place and No. 19 Broad-st.,
NEW-YORK.

Prompt attention given to the purchase and sale on commission of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BONDS, RAILROAD and PETROLEUM STOCKS.
Mail and telegraphic orders executed with dispatch.
Interest allowed on deposits.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

Keep on hand and buy and sell at market rates, all issues of
UNITED STATES BONDS, SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES, COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, &c.
Agents for the sale of the
UNITED STATES 30-YEAR 6 PER CENT. BONDS, issued in aid of the Central Pacific R. R.,
and of the
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD STATE AID BONDS, bearing 7 PER CENT. interest in GOLD, GUARANTEED and PAID by the STATE OF CALIFORNIA.
Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others received on favorable terms.
Orders for the purchase and sale of Miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds, executed with care and promptness at the
REGULAR STOCK EXCHANGE.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,

All denominations of 7 3-10 notes on hand for immediate delivery.
Gold, Government Securities, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

NORWOOD & LOCKWOOD,
BROKERS
IN
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 17 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
A. G. NORWOOD, of the N. Y. Stock Exchange. JNO. F. LOCKWOOD, late of Buffalo.

UNITED STATES,
RUSSIAN EXTENSION,
AMERICAN .
TELEGRAPH STOCKS FOR SALE,
NATIONAL BANKERS,
ADAMS,
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
AMERICAN,
UNITED STATES
EXPRESS STOCKS FOR SALE.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st., Dealer in Telegraph and Express Stocks, City Railroad Stocks and Bonds, County, City and Town Bonds, Railroad Securities of every description not sold at the Stock Exchanges.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 28, 1865.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS of an act of the General Assembly, hereto annexed, proposals are invited and will be received for thirty days, expiring Jan. 31, 1866, for the purchase of one million dollars of bonds of the State, payable in twenty years, bearing interest, payable semi-annually, at the rate of eight per centum per annum, and secured by the pledge of all the proceeds of the sales of the public or swamp lands belonging to the State.

Bids will be received as low as one thousand dollars, to be addressed to the Governor of the State, and indorsed "Proposals for the purchase of Bonds."

For the information of capitalists and others who may wish to invest in these bonds, a statement is annexed, prepared by the Register of the Land Office, showing the number of acres of swamp land remaining unsold, and from which, it will be seen, the security offered for the redemption of the bonds and the payment of the accruing interest, is ample and certain. With the present depreciation of paper currency below the standard of gold, these bonds offer inducements for investment of capital that cannot fail to be appreciated by the moneyed men of the country.
J. MADISON WELLS,
Governor of Louisiana.

[No. 35.]

An Act to authorize the Governor to issue the bonds of the State for the amount of one million of dollars and to provide for the payment of the same, to defray the expenses of building levees, in accordance with the contracts made by him and the Levee Commissioners appointed for that purpose.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened,* That the Governor of this State is hereby authorized to issue the bonds of the State, to be signed by him, and countersigned by the Secretary of State, and sealed with the seal of the State, in sums as he shall think proper, up to the amount of one million of dollars, payable in twenty years, and bearing interest, payable semi-annually, at the rate of eight per centum per annum.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted, &c.,* That the Governor, in conjunction with the Board of Levee Commissioners, shall advertise for thirty days in the official paper, and two other papers, published in the City of New-Orleans, for proposals for the purchase of the bonds issued under the provisions of this act; and upon the receipt of the bids the Governor and Board of Commissioners shall have the power to accept or reject the same, as they may deem best: provided that in the event of the bids being under par and rejected, the Governor and Board of Commissioners shall be and are hereby authorized to pledge said bonds, or any part thereof, to borrow the money necessary to carry out the provisions of this act, until the Legislature shall otherwise provide or direct.

SEC. 3. *Be further enacted, &c.,* That to secure the payment of the said bonds and all interest that may accrue thereon, all the proceeds of the sale of the public or swamp lands belonging to the State are hereby pledged.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted, &c.,* that if during the year, the proceeds of the sale of public or swamp lands belonging to the State so pledged for the redemption of said bonds after reserving an amount sufficient to meet the interest coupons, there should be a surplus, said surplus shall be applied to the purchase from the lowest bidder of such bonds issued under this act, and the Governor and the Commissioners or a majority of them, shall have the right of rejecting all bids, demanding more than the face of the bonds, for which purpose public notice shall be given by the Governor in the official gazette and one other gazette in or out of the State, for sixty days, inviting proposals from bondholders for the sale of the bonds herein described.

SEC. 5. That this act shall take effect from and after date.

(Signed) DUNCAN S. CAGE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) ALBERT VOORHIES,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved Dec. 22, 1865.
(Signed) J. MADISON WELLS,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:
J. H. HARDY, Secretary of State.

Statement of unsold Swamp Lands in the different land offices of the State of Louisiana:

District.	Unsold Swamp Lands on the 1st Nov, 1861.	Sold since Nov. 1, 1861.	Swamp Lands remaining unsold.
Southwestern	2,002,286 57	75,506 36	1,926,780 21
North Red River	813,798 48	50,696 37	763,102 11
Northwestern	295,403 88	54,546 63	240,857 25
Greensburg	214,329 61	20,141 30	194,188 31
Southeastern	1,524,112 90	4,172 84	1,519,940 06
Total	4,849,931 44	205,063 50	4,644,867 94

ADOLPH DUPRE,
Register of Land Office.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Oct. 3, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 236, laws of 1859, and 476 laws of 1865, that the circulating notes of "THE MERCHANTS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," a banking association, located in said city, will be redeemed at par, by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, on presentation at the New-York State National Bank, in the City of Albany, and at the Merchants' National Bank in the City of New-York, in that city, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter. The outstanding notes of said bank, must be presented as aforesaid, within six years from the date hereof; and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a lien upon the fund in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.
EDWARD HAND, Superintendent.
oc5-law6mTh

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1866.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this bank, held at the Banking-house Jan. 9, 1866, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year: Charles S. Brown, George Merrill, William F. Roelofson, Rollin Mathewson, Edward P. Bray, Thomas W. Abbott and Chancelor H. Brooks.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors the following officers were unanimously elected: Charles S. Brown, President, in place of Noah L. Wilson, resigned; George Merrill, Vice-President, in place of D. W. Vaughan, resigned; and George Merrill was appointed Cashier pro tem., in place of Alfred A. Post, resigned.
GEORGE MERRILL, Cashier pro tem.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1866.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank, held on Tuesday, Jan. 9, 1866, the following gentlemen were duly elected directors for the ensuing year, viz.:
DANIEL BURDETT,
JAMES M. McLEAN,
WM. J. VALENTINE,
WILLIAM HALL,
JOSEPH N. BARNES,
ROBERT BARKLEY,
J. ELLIOTT CONDICT,
MARTIN Y. BUNN,
LEWIS B. LODER,
HARRISON HALL,
JAMES F. JOYCE,
FRED'K T. ASCHMAN,
CHARLES CURTISS,
WILLIAM CLOSE,
S. R. COMSTOCK.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, S. R. COMSTOCK, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President.
WM. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1866.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank, held at the bank on the 9th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors:
JOHN CASTREE,
JOHN ROMER,
HERMAN H. BRUNGES,
JOHN T. WILSON,
ISAAC ODELL,
DAVID B. MOSES,
VANDERB'T L. BUXTON,
CHAS. BURKHALTER,
HECTOR ARMSTRONG,
WILLIAM A. THOMSON,
HARVEY P. FARRINGTON.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, JOHN CASTREE was unanimously reëlected President.
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INterest on the Stocks and Bonds of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due and payable Feb. 1, 1866, will be paid on that day by DANIEL DEVLIN, Chamberlain, at the Broadway Bank.
The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, 9th inst.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1866.

OFFICE OF MONTAUK S. N. COMPANY, No. 171 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1865.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this company will be held at their office, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14, at 2 o'clock P. M., to take into consideration the increasing of the capital stock of the company.
CHAS. W. COPELAND,
JAMES HOWE,
G. SWAN,
Directors.

OFFICE MONTAUK S. N. CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Montauk Steam Navigation Company has been adjourned to WEDNESDAY, Jan. 17, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office, No. 171 Broadway.
C. W. COPELAND, President.

WANTED—FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, AS a loan for five years, for the use of which 10 per cent. will be paid per annum, and real estate security. For particulars address ENTERPRISE, Box No. 532 Post-office, Nashville, Tenn.

FINANCIAL.

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,
BANKERS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL
U. S. 6 PER CENT. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES,
AND ALL CLASSES OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.
MARCH, MAY, JULY AND NOVEMBER
Coupons Cashed in Gold.

We have also for sale a full assortment of
COMMERCIAL PAPER,
comprising the leading names of Houses in the DRY GOODS, COMMISSION and JOBBING, HAT and CAP, GROCERS, and other trades, at rates varying from
7 TO 15 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
BANKS and INVESTORS out of the city will be supplied with lists of names and rates, on application by mail.

H. CLEWS. GEO. H. BEND.
WM. B. BEND. THEO. S. FOWLER.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
(Successors to Livermore, Clews & Co.,)
BANKERS,
No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
PURCHASED AND FOR SALE.
All kinds on hand, ready for instant delivery, at the lowest market price.
DEPOSITS IN CURRENCY AND GOLD RECEIVED.
Accounts of banks, bankers and individuals solicited.
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL DAILY BALANCES
which may be checked for without notice.
Collections made promptly on all points.
Orders for stocks, bonds and gold executed on commission.
Gold for payment of duties for sale in sums to suit.

A. J. MAYER & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 46 Exchange-place, up stairs, New-York.

NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY COMPANY.
NO. 14 BROAD-ST.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000.
DIRECTORS.
A. A. LOW,
L. VON HOFFMAN,
JONATHAN THORNE,
JOEL WOLFE,
JAMES B. JOHNSTON,
DAVID DOWS,
U. A. MURDOCK,
W. BUTLER DUNCAN,
GEORGE D. CRAGIN,
HERMAN MARCUSE,
RICHARD LATHERS,
MARTIN BATES,
C. F. DAMMANN,
NOAH L. WILSON.
SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, President pro tem.
JAMES P. WALLACE, Vice-President.
SAMUEL G. OGDEN, Treasurer.

CASH
ADVANCES
MADE ON
MERCHANDISE, IN STORE AND IN TRANSIT,
STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES.
Also, on shipments to Europe.

This company is prepared to take the management of real and personal estate, to negotiate loans for States and corporations, and to collect interest, coupons, &c. Certificates of deposits will be issued, bearing interest.

PORTAGE LAKE AND LAKE SUPERIOR SHIP CANAL COMPANY.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
SECURED BY PUBLIC LANDS.
Ten per Cent. Interest—Payable Semi-Annually.

These bonds are issued to aid in the construction of a Ship Canal from Portage Lake to Lake Superior, across the promontory of Keweenaw Point, forming a link in the chain of the navigation of Lake Superior, via Sault St. Marie's Canal, with the Lower Lakes. The importance of this enterprise has been recognized by Congress by an act approved March 3, 1865, and confirmed by an act of the Legislature of the State of Michigan, passed March 16, 1865, granting to this company two hundred thousand acres of public lands, located in the rich mineral region of the upper peninsula of the State of Michigan.

The whole amount of bonds to be issued is limited by the company to five hundred thousand dollars, and secured by a first mortgage on all its franchises, rights, privileges and tolls of the Canal Company, together with the said two hundred thousand acres of public lands. The bonds are payable in ten years from the 1st July, 1865, with interest at the rate of ten per cent., as authorized by the laws of Michigan, payable semi-annually, on the 1st days of January and July, at the Ocean Bank in the City of New-York, and are offered for sale at the office of the President of the Company, H. A. TUCKER, No. 4 Broad-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
NO. 29 BROADWAY,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS'
LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for use in all the principal cities in the
ISLAND OF CUBA.

MARVIN & WHITE, BANKERS.
No. 66 BROADWAY and No. 19 NEW-ST., NEW-YORK.
Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought on commission. Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others received on favorable terms.

WOOSTER SHERMAN'S BANK.

Established under State laws in 1841, and for a quarter of a century in successful operation at Watertown, N. Y., has been removed to No. 3 Nassau-st., New-York, and is now open for business.
Accounts of inland banks, bankers and city dealers solicited. Special arrangements made for interest on deposits.
Collections made, loans and business paper negotiated.
Orders for the purchase and sale of stocks and gold promptly executed on commission.
The bills of this bank redeemed at par in New-York.
WOOSTER SHERMAN, Banker.
FREDERICK D. SHERMAN, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1866.
The business of the bank at Watertown will be continued in Mr. Sherman's name, managed by John F. Moffett, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1866.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY, the following gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing year, viz.:
JOHN H. MACY,
GIDEON POTT,
REUBEN W. HOWES,
I. G. PEARSON,
JOHN McKESSON,
FRANCIS BROWN,
JAMES L. TODD,
FRANCIS TOMES, JR.,
H. W. BELCHER,
J. T. B. MAXWELL,
J. H. PINKNEY,
WM. C. BARRETT,
JOHN TAPPIN,
HENRY ANSTICE,
SOLOMON BANTA,
HENRY DEMAREST,
WINFIELD S. HANFORD,
JOSEPH ROGERS,
JOHN WILSON,
P. KEMBLE PAULDING,
JUNIUS A. FULLER,
WM. A. POND.
F. A. CONKLING.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, JAMES H. PINKNEY was unanimously reëlected President, and I. GREEN PEARSON Vice-President for the ensuing year.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, Dec. 23, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled an Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing business under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank of the City of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking, under the act aforesaid.

[SEAL.] In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 23d day of December, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARK,
No. 1,624. Comptroller.

VALUABLE COAL LANDS FOR LEASE.—THE COAL RIDGE IMPROVEMENT AND COAL COMPANY is prepared to lease their lands, situated near Mount Carmel, Northumberland County, Penn., containing 2,313 acres in one basin of about four miles in length, in which are the celebrated Mammoth, Skidmore and other veins of first quality of coal. The Mammoth and Back veins have been worked to some extent on both the north and south dips.

The Lehigh and Mahonoy Railroad passes through these lands, and will be prepared to carry coal on the opening of next season, making a direct outlet to Elizabethport and other shipping points near New-York. There are connections with the Mine Hill and Reading Roads, the Shamokin Valley and Northern Central Railroads, giving a Southern market to Baltimore, &c., &c.; also by the Sunbury and Erie Railroad to the lakes and New-York. There is abundance of timber on the lands for mining purposes.

The whole tract will be embraced in one lease, if desired. For further information, apply or direct to the office of the company, No. 320 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.
JOS. C. WRIGHT, President.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE WILKESBARRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the WILKESBARRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY, for election of directors &c., will be held WEDNESDAY, 31st inst., at the office of the Wyoming Valley Canal Company, in the City of Philadelphia, at 1 o'clock. The polls will remain open until 2 o'clock P. M. Transfer books will be closed from Jan. 29 to Feb. 1, inclusive. By order of the board.
WM. H. TILLINGHAST, Secretary.

TARR FARM PETROLEUM COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 10 PINE-ST.

AT A MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES of the TARR FARM PETROLEUM COMPANY, held Jan. 15, 1866, a dividend of One Per Cent. upon their capital stock of one million dollars, was declared payable Feb. 2, proximo. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 22 to Feb. 2, inclusive.
J. P. HOGARTH, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election for the Bleecker-st. and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company will take place at the office of the company, in West 14th-st., near 10th-av., in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, Jan. 18, 1866, polls to open at 12 o'clock noon.
M. ELY, Secretary.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Duck Creek Petroleum Company of New-York, will be held in Room No. 14 of the Astor House, New-York, on TUESDAY, Jan. 23, at 3½ o'clock P. M., punctually, at which the report of the Investigating Committee will be submitted.
W. JAFFRAY, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the LILLY RUN PETROLEUM COMPANY will be held at the Howard Hotel, corner of Broadway and Maiden-lane, on TUESDAY, Jan. 23, at 1½ o'clock P. M. By order of the board.
JAS. MILLIGAN, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Lehigh and Susquehanna Coal Company will be holden at the office of the company, No. 29 Broad-st., on THURSDAY, Jan. 25, at 1 o'clock P. M.
JAMES A. TIMPSON, Secretary.

NOTICE—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Copake Iron Mines will be holden at the office of the company, No. 7 Nassau-st., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 24, at 1 o'clock P. M.
WM. WARD, Secretary.

REMOVAL.—THE OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has been removed to their new building, No. 175 Broadway.
Dec. 28, 1865.

FINANCIAL.

STEPHEN H. CONDICT, New-York.
DAVID JENNINGS, Charleston, S. C.
BYRON SHERMAN, New-York.
WM. M. TUNNO, Savannah, Ga.

CONDICT, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 17 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK,

Give special attention to collections throughout the Southern States. Solicit deposits, subject to check at sight, from banks, bankers and individuals, and allow interest by agreement. Execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of gold, and of government and other securities.
Sell Foreign Exchange, and buy and sell Exchange on Charleston and Savannah.
D. JENNINGS & CO., Charleston, S. C.
W. M. TUNNO & CO., Savannah, Ga.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
ALL ISSUES OF
UNITED STATES STOCKS,
INCLUDING
6 PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881.
6 PER CENT. 5-20 BONDS OF 1862.
6 PER CENT. 5-20 BONDS OF 1864.
6 PER CENT. 5-20 BONDS OF 1865.
5 PER CENT. 10-40 BONDS.
7 3-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES, 1ST, 2D AND 3D SERIES.
6 PER CENT. CURRENCY CERTIFICATES.

ORDERS from BANKS and BANKERS, for the PURCHASE and SALE of Government Stocks executed ON FAVORABLE TERMS and with DISPATCH. Also for all securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES OF 1864 BOUGHT and SOLD.
VERMILYE & CO.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD
STATE AID BONDS.
Interest at the rate of
SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM,
IN GOLD,
Payable semi-annually,
Guaranteed and paid by the
STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The bonds are secured by a mortgage on 160 miles of road, from Sacramento to the California State line, forming part of the GREAT PACIFIC RAILROAD ROUTE, ADOPTED and AIDED by the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT. They are further secured by a SINKING FUND of $50,000 PER ANNUM, reserved from the earnings of the road, and PLEDGED FOR THEIR REDEMPTION. They are a first-class security in every respect, and a limited amount will be offered upon terms which render them a VERY ATTRACTIVE and DESIRABLE INVESTMENT. For further particulars inquire at our office, No. 5 Nassau-st.
FISK & HATCH, BANKERS.

$10,000 REWARD.
LOST OR STOLEN,
FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS,
IN 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
Dated June 15, 1865,
AND NUMBERED
111,653 TO 111,732 INCLUSIVE.
BONDS, 500 EACH.
The public are cautioned against negotiating these bonds, as payment has been stopped.
REFER TO
AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.

MANGAM & TALBERT,
BANKERS,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.
BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES, SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK.
No. 240 Broadway.
DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE GOVERNMENT.
Bankers and dealers accounts solicited.
D. L. ROSS, President.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.
THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1866.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS,
No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1866.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this bank, held Jan. 9, 1866, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected directors for the ensuing year:
J. F. D. LANIER,
JAMES WINSLOW,
CHAS. LANIER,
W. B. OGDEN,
JAMES ROBB,
S. HARBAUGH,
PETER McMARTIN,
S. J. TILDEN,
PARKER HANDY.

At a meeting of the board, held this day, J. F. D. LANIER was unanimously elected President, and PARKER HANDY Vice-President.
J. C. MARSELLUS, Assistant Cashier.

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1866.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, held this day, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:
A. V. STOUT,
JOSIAH OAKES,
B. F. BEEKMAN,
L. C. DEWING,
WM. SELIGMAN,
J. B. DICKINSON,
THOMAS CARLTON,
N. T. PORTER,
W. W. WAKEMAN,
F. J. CLARK,
JAS. L. STEWART,
SAMUEL HOLMES,
G. S. MOULTON,
JOHN R. CECIL,
MATTHEW BIRD.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, ANDREW V. STOUT was elected President, and NATHAN T. PORTER Vice-President for the ensuing year, both unanimously.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THE 9TH inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected DIRECTORS of "The Chemical National Bank of New-York" for the ensuing year, viz:
JOHN Q. JONES,
JOHN DAVID WOLFE,
ROBERT McCOSKRY,
JAS. A. ROOSEVELT,
GEORGE G. WILLIAMS.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 10th inst., John Q. Jones, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President.
G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Jan. 16, 1866.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN FILED IN this Department, pursuant to law, by WOOSTER SHERMAN, an individual banker, proprietor of Wooster Sherman's Bank, at Watertown, Jefferson County, that the said banker has changed his residence: Notice is hereby given that the said banker resides in the city of New-York, where the business of the said bank will be hereafter conducted. Place of business No. 3 Nassau-st.
G. W. SCHUYLER, Superintendent.

$40,000 WANTED ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, for a term of years, on real estate only, which is fully worth three times the amount, and is free from all incumbrances. This property embraces a splendid estate, with extensive river-front on the Hudson, and has a contemplated railroad passing through it to this city. Address or apply to J. W. PARMENTER, No. 9 Spruce-st., New-York *Courier* Office, New-York City.

LOST—IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF THE Liverpool Exchange, on Saturday, Dec. 30, 1865, Four United States 5-20 bonds of $1,000 each,
No. 24,502, issued to Jay Cook.
No. 92,184, issued to Fisk & Hatch,
No. 18,949, issued to E. Terrey,
No. 18,950, issued to E. Terrey.
All dated Washington, May 1, 1862.
Apply to J. KING & SONS, No. 13 Exchange-alley, Liverpool, or CAMMANN & CO., 56 Wall-st., New-York.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE stockholders of the CONNECTICUT AND NEVADA SILVER MINING COMPANY will be held at the office of the company, No. 47 Liberty-st., New-York, on FRIDAY, Jan. 19, at 12½ o'clock P. M., for the election of trustees for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business proper to come before said meeting.
F. G. WHEELER, Secretary.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 270 WEST 30TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1866.

INTEREST ON FIRST MORTGAGE bonds due Feb. 1, will be paid at this office. Transfer books will be closed on 20th inst. until Feb. 2.
C. C. CLARK, Treasurer.

RAILROAD NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, will take place at the office of the company, Dubuque, Iowa, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, Feb. 12, 1866. LOUIS BOISOT, Secretary.
DUBUQUE, Jan. 2, 1866.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the SCHUYLKILL COAL COMPANY will be holden at the office of the company, No. 8 Wall-st., on Thursday, the 25th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.
JAMES A. TIMPSON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1866.

TO CAPITALISTS.—A PARTY HAVING A first-class Colorado gold property wishes to engage capital for its further development. Address ORO, Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A FEW SHARES OF THE STOCK of the North and East River Railroad (Belt Railroad.) REUBEN MANLEY & CO., No. 39 New-st.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RESIDUARY Scrip purchased by F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY

To purchase one of the best billiard stands (7 tables) on Broadway, doing a good business. A moderate stock of choice liquors will be included in the sale. Inquire of OTIS FIELD & CO., No. 600 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, GOOD WILL AND real estate of an old-established boot and shoe store, only 60 miles from New-York, in a growing village; established for 18 years, and has an excellent set of customers; a rare chance for parties wishing to engage in the shoe business; want of health the only reason for selling. Address W. V., Box 3,693 New-York Post-office.

LARGE MANUFACTORY FOR SALE—In Brooklyn, within 300 yards of Fulton Ferry; ground 130 feet front on two streets, by 97 feet through; covered with substantial new five-story brick buildings, partly fire-proof; boiler, engine, steam warming, hoisting and fire apparatus complete. Apply to E. R. SQUIBB, No. 36 Doughty-st., Brooklyn.

A PARTNER, HAVING BUSINESS CApacity and some capital, wanted in the publication of a weekly paper. Success assured. Address T. U., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

A FINE CHANCE.—A LONG-ESTABLISHED feed store for sale, with everything complete to carry on the business. Address FEED STORE, Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—ALEX. M. LESLEY HAS REmoved to No. 859 Broadway and Union-square, corner of 17th-st., and solicits a continuance of trade in the Phœnix gas stoves, Gothic furnaces, kerosene stoves, refrigerators and housekeeping articles generally.
ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 859 Broadway, N. Y.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 8 PINE-ST., Jan. 2, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a cash Dividend of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, being TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE on the CAPITAL STOCK of the company, payable on the 15th inst. Transfer books will be closed from the 11th to the 15th, both days inclusive.
AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

OFFICE LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 347 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, Jan. 9, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free of government tax, payable on and after the 15th inst.
J. S. THOMPSON, Jr., Secretary.

TWELFTH DIVIDEND.
STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 11 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1866.
The usual semi-annual dividend of
FIVE PER CENT.
has this day been declared, payable on demand, free of tax.
WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

NIAGARA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE No. 12 WALL-ST.
JANUARY 10, 1866.
THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.
The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., (reserving all unexpired premiums,) payable on and after MONDAY, 15th inst.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary. J. D. STEELE, President.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 180 CHATHAM-SQUARE.
DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of government tax, will be paid on the first day of February next.
By order of the Board of Directors.
E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 237 BROADWAY, ENTRANCE ON PARK-PLACE.
DIVIDEND.—The trustees of this institution have directed that the usual dividend on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and five per cent. over $500 (free from Government tax), will be paid on and after Monday, January 15, 1866.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y. PETER CUMMING, Acc't.

24TH DIVIDEND. OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 166 Broadway, New-York. Jan. 4, 1866.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent. on the capital stock, free of government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 8.
WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE CO., BROOKLYN, Jan. 16, 1866.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., free of government tax, payable on and after the 20th inst., at their office No. 139 Broadway, New-York.
PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company held this day a dividend of Eight Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock was declared payable on and after July 1, prox., at the transfer office of the Company, No. 61 Maiden-lane, New-York.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 25th inst. to 30th inst., both days inclusive.
JAN. 17, 1866. B. S. GIBBIN, Sec'y.

FIFTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1866.
The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared an interest dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on demand.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend from the earnings of the road for six months ending 31st December ultimo, of THREE AND ONE-HALF Per Cent. on the PREFERRED STOCK.
Also, a Dividend of FOUR Per Cent. on the COMMON CAPITAL STOCK.
Both payable, less the government tax, on MONDAY, the 5th day of February, at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.
The transfer books of both classes of stock will be closed on Saturday, the 20th inst., and be reopened on Wednesday, the 7th of February.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE SPRING MOUNTAIN COAL COMPANY, NO. 111 BROADWAY. NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1865.
The Board of Directors of this Company, after reserving the sum of one hundred thousand dollars from the profits—pursuant to circular of Oct. 2, 1865, have this day declared a dividend of Five per cent. out of its surplus profits, payable at the office of the company on and after Jan. 20, 1866. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 20th January, inclusive.
By order of the board.
CHAS. RUNYON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF BENNEHOFF RUN PETROLEUM CO., No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1866.

THE INJUNCTION RESTRAINING THIS company from paying dividends having been removed, the trustees, at a special meeting held this day, resolved to pay the dividend declared for November on or after TUESDAY, Jan. 16; and also declared the regular Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., and an
EXTRA DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT.
for the month of December, payable on and after the 5th day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 30th inst. to 5th of February, inclusive.
WILLIAM CLARKE, President.
J. McMASTERS, Secretary.

SIXTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent., free of government tax, payable on demand, and carried Three (3) per cent. to surplus account, out of the earnings of the last six months.
SURPLUS JAN. 1, 1866, $120,000.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1866.
W. W. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

CENTRAL COAL MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, ROOM No. 51 TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) per cent., payable on and after the 25th day of January. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 15th to 27th, inclusive. By order of the Board.
F. P. WHITE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW YORK, January 11, 1866.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. out of the profits of the company, payable, free of Government tax, on and after the 1st day of February next, at their office, No. 7 Nassau-st.
The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until Monday, 29th inst. By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION CO., OFFICE No. 2 NASSAU-ST., CORNER WALL, NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. (free of government tax) payable on and after Feb. 1. Transfer books will remain closed until 2d February.
H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK QUARTZ COMPANY, No. 24 VESEY-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1866.

SIXTH ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—THE TRUStees of this company have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of its net earnings, payable on and after the 1st day of February next at its office. The transfer book will be closed from the 25th inst. until 2d February proximo. By order of the Board,
GEO. A. MAYHEW, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THIS INSITUTION HAS DEclared a dividend of Six Per Cent., free from tax, on all sums entitled thereto, and of Five Per Cent. on other amounts, payable on and after the 20th of January. Dividends not drawn will remain at interest as principal.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 BOWERY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES HAVE DEclared a semi-annual dividend (free from government tax) of FIVE and SIX per cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1865, payable on and after Jan. 20.
CHAS. PECK, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1866.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN per cent. has been declared, payable on demand, at the office of the company, No. 68 Wall-st.
By order of the Board.
ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS this day declared a Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, free of government tax, payable on demand.
WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Jan. 15, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT, free of government tax, will be paid by this Company at the usual places, on and after Feb. 1, next. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 20 to Feb. 2. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE BIGELOW BLUE STONE CO., MALDEN, Ulster Co., N. Y., Jan. 8, 1866.

SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, NO. 3.—A dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock was this day declared, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after Feb. 1, 1866.
H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 200 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF per Cent. has been declared payable on demand, free of government tax.
HENRY BEECKMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE CO., FULTON-ST., CORNER FRONT-ST., BROOKLYN, Jan. 6, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER Cent. (free of government tax) has this day been declared, payable on demand. WM. W. HENSHAW, Sec.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVING decided to change the dividends from March and September to January and July, have this day declared a dividend of 5 per cent. free from government tax, payable Jan. 8. The transfer books will close 3d and open 10th January.
B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand, free of government tax.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOFFMAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) per Cent., free of government tax, payable on the 20th inst.
JOSEPH W. WILDEY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on and after FRIDAY, Jan. 12, at the Bank of America.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENtucky has declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on demand, at the Bank of America.

SUBSTITUTE CLAIMS—PERSONS HAVING furnished substitutes, can have the State bounty collected by calling at the banking office of J. NELSON LUCKEY, No. 243 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.—Will be sold, at public auction, at Indianapolis Arsenal, Indianapolis, Indiana, on the 20th day of February, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large quantity ordnance stores of inferior quality, consisting in part the following articles, viz.:
974 carbines, various kinds.
36,000 muskets and rifles, new and old, United States and foreign, of various calibres.
503 Starr's army revolvers, serviceable.
276 Savage's navy revolvers, new, and others, with a large lot of spare parts for the repair of small arms of various patterns.
430 cavalry sabre belts, worn.
724 cavalry saddles, worn.
1,090 cavalry bridles, worn.
288 belt holsters for pistols, worn.
200 cartridge boxes for pistols, worn.
1,153 cartridge boxes for carbines, worn.
300 slings for carbines, worn.
158 sets of artillery harness, worn.
47,000 sets of infantry accoutrements, worn.
Also a large lot of appendages for the various kinds of muskets and rifles.
Samples to be seen at the Indianapolis Arsenal and at the United States Ordnance Agency, No. 45 Worth-st., New-York City.
Terms of sale, cash.
JAS. M. WHITTEMORE,
Captain and Brevet Major Ord. Commanding.

GOVERNMENT SALE
OF
CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.
Will be sold at public auction, by order of the Secretary of War, at the United States Arsenal, Columbus, Ohio, on MONDAY, Jan. 22, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A.M., and days following:
14 sets artillery harness, wheel.
28 sets artillery harness, lead.
149 Austrian carbines, cal. 71, new.
186 carbines, various patterns.
485 United States smooth-bore muskets, cal. 69.
730 Austrian rifle muskets, cal. 54, new.
4,000 Russian rifle muskets, cal. 71, new.
4,000 Russian smooth-bore muskets, cal. 71, new.
925 muskets and rifles, foreign, various.
117 double-barreled shot guns.
790 revolver pistols, various patterns.
19 foot artillery swords.
2,015 light cavalry sabres.
14 horse artillery sabres.
39 musicians' and N. C. officers' swords.
4,429 bullet molds, various.
15,900 ball screws, screw drivers, wipers, &c.
49 sets horse equipments, cavalry, complete.
133 cavalry saddles, McClellan pattern.
168 saddle blankets.
51 cavalry bridles.
151 surcingles.
30,000 bayonet scabbards.
30,000 cap pouches.
35,000 cartridge boxes, infantry, and plates.
25,000 cartridge box belts and plates.
25,000 gun slings.
1,000 sword belts, N. C. officers', and plates.
30,000 waist belts, privates', and plates.
83,500 percussion caps for shot guns.
6,240 cones, various.
255 lbs. hemp rope.
132 lbs. beeswax.
1 Horse.
Also,
Lot of pickaxes, felling axes, shovels, mattocks, pole yokes, &c., &c.
Full catalogues will be ready at sale.
Terms of sale, cash in government funds.
Articles to be removed immediately, at expense of purchaser. By order.
T. C. BRADFORD, Capt. Ord. Br. Maj. U. S. A.,
Commanding Arsenal.

GOVERNMENT SALE.
Extensive sale of dry goods, bedding, &c., in original packages, will be sold at auction, at the Medical Purveyor's Warehouse, No. 17 Market-st., Nashville, on TUESDAY, Feb. 6, 1866.
BEDDING.
2,000 hair mattresses, jointed.
15,000 hair pillows.
47,000 bed ticks.
22,000 counterpanes, linen and marseilles.
20,000 mosquito bars.
51,000 pillow cases.
45,000 pillow ticks.
80,000 sheets, linen and cotton.
CLOTHING.
42,000 shirts.
40,000 drawers.
25,000 dressing gowns.
19,000 socks.
10,000 slippers.
10,000 night caps.
SUNDRIES.
34,000 towels, full size, huckaback.
17,000 roller towels, crash.
1,000 napkins.
2,000 yards red flannel.
2,400 yards gutta percha cloth.
4,000 gutta percha blankets.
1,000 Indian rubber cushions and pillows.
1,000 canvas hammocks.
1,000 canvas blanket cases.
10,000 pounds oakum and tow.
Cotton bats, cotton wadding, tape, &c.
☞ A small portion of the foregoing articles are second-hand, and will be sold separately. The greater part are new and in original packages. Catalogues may be had on application.
ROBERT FLETCHER,
Surgeon and Brevet Colonel U. S. Vols.,
Medical Purveyor U. S. A.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL AT auction, on
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS,
Jan. 17, 18 and 19, 1866, at 7 o'clock each evening, at the
DUSSELDORF GALLERY,
No. 548 Broadway, next door to Tiffany's.
THE HUNTER GALLERY OF ANCIENT AND MODERN OIL PAINTINGS.

Being the ENTIRE COLLECTION of the late Mr. John Hunter, of Hunter's Island, Westchester County, N. Y., comprising in all nearly 400 GENUINE WORKS of the old masters.

This sale will afford to CONNOISSEURS a rare opportunity for the selection of fine pictures, being the
LARGEST AND FINEST COLLECTION
ever exhibited or offered for sale in this country. The late owner, Mr. Hunter, formed the principal part of it from the year 1800 until 1835; no pictures having been added since 1850; many of the finest were purchased especially for him by his European agent, Mr. Hobson, during the revolutionary troubles in France.

The balance being the careful selection of the late owner during a period of fifty years, it has always been esteemed the BEST REPRESENTATIVE GALLERY OF THE OLD MASTERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

There are no other pictures embraced in this catalogue, it comprising the ENTIRE COLLECTION of the late Mr. Hunter only. The sale will be positive and WITHOUT RESERVE.

They may be VIEWED on and after TUESDAY, Jan. 2, at the GALLERIES as above.

CATALOGUES may be obtained at the GALLERIES, at the office of Messrs. E. H. Ludlow & Co., No. 3 Pine-st., or at the office of the auctioneers, No. 93 Liberty-st

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WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION at the New-York Ordnance Agency, No. 45 Worth-st., at 11 o'clock A. M., on the 26th of January, 1866, the following lots of drugs and medicines, property of the United States, viz.:
25 gals. Alcohol
534 lbs. Aloes, Bonaire and Barbados.
79½ lbs. Alum.
30 lbs. Ammonia.
339 bottles Ammonia.
59 gals. Arnica.
127 lbs. Assafœtida.
386¾ lbs. Blue Vitriol.
423 bottles British Oil.
167 1-16th lbs. Calomel.
237 lbs. Cantharides.
1440¾ lbs. Castile Soap.
200 lbs. Simple Cerate.
73½ lbs. Sulphate of Copper.
114¼ lbs. Copperas.
200 lbs. Epsom Salts.
66½ bots. Sulphuric Ether.
185 lbs. Ground Flaxseed.
296 qts. Spirits Turpentine.
123½ lbs. Ground Ginger.
1,318¾ lbs. Glauber Salts.
26 bottles Tinc. Iodine.
829¾ lbs. Lard.
77 gals. Laudanum.
40½ lbs. Acetate Lead.
247 lbs. Mercurial Ointment.
1,583 bottles Mustang Liniment.
151½ qts. Spirits Nitre.
106 qts. Castor Oil.
86 qts. Sweet Oil.
1,828 bottles Opodeldoc.
60 lbs. Chlorate Potash.
697¾ lbs. Resin.
788¾ lbs. Sulphur.
39 lbs. Tobacco, plug.
76¾ lbs. Sulphate Zinc.
Aniseed, antimony, aquafortis, arnica flowers, arrow root, balsam of copabia, fir, basilicon and rosin ointments, bi carb soda, borax, buckthorne syrup, chloroform, condition powders, corrosive sublimate, cream tartar, glycerine, Gilman's and Powel's liniments, caustic, mustard, nutgalls, croton oil, farriers and gargling oils, oils of cloves, juniper origanum, rosemary, sassafras and spike, peppermint, tartar emetic, cayenne pepper, wormwood and yellow root.
Terms cash, United States currency. The stores will be bid in, if the interest of the government should render it necessary. Catalogues can be had on application.
S. CRISPIN,
Brevet Colonel U. S. A.,
Captain of Ordnance.

GOVERNMENT SALES.
SALE OF RESERVED HORSES.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12, 1865.
The Quartermaster-General of the Army directs that all government horses now at Giesboro, D. C., be sold to the highest bidders.
SALES will therefore take place at GIESBORO, D. C., beginning on
THURSDAY NEXT, Dec. 14, 1865,
and continuing on each TUESDAY and THURSDAY thereafter, until all are disposed of.
A boat will leave the Sixth-street wharf every hour on the days of sale.
These horses have been carefully selected, and are superior to any heretofore offered for sale.
Animals will be sold singly.
Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.
TERMS—Cash in United States currency.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet-Brigadier-General in charge
First Division Q. M. G. O.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 451 EIGHTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1865.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT HORSES AND mules, all serviceable. Will be sold, at public auction, at the Government Stables, corner of 35th-st. and 10th-av.,
One hundred horses, on TUESDAY, Jan. 2, 1866.
One hundred horses, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1866.
One hundred mules, on THURSDAY, Jan. 4, 1866.
One hundred mules, on THURSDAY, Jan. 11, 1866.
One hundred mules, on THURSDAY, Jan. 18, 1866.
The particular attention of purchasers is called to the excellent quality of these animals, being of good size and in good condition. The mules are gentle and well broken to harness, being the surplus teams of the Washington Depot.
Animals sold singly.
Sale to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms—Cash in United States currency.
By order of Bvt. Brig-Gen. JAMES A. EKIN,
In charge 1st Div. Q. M. G. O.
L. LORING MOORE,
Capt. and A. Q. M.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—The subscriber will sell at public auction, at Noah Mathewson's Hotel, in Washingtonville, Orange County, N. Y., WEDNESDAY, Jan. 31, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M., the farm, lately owned and occupied by Nathan H. Halsey, deceased, containing 17 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, well watered, house large and very convenient, outbuildings commodious, and all new, and in good repair; said farm is situated about one and a half miles from Washingtonville depot, on the branch of New-York and Erie Railway, five miles from Chester and twelve miles from Newburgh; a general variety of fruit, such as grapes, cherries, plums, berries, currants, apples, pears, &c.; over five thousand baskets of strawberries were taken from it the past season; there is about one acre set with Delaware and Concord grape vines of five years' growth; it is altogether a desirable property, pleasant location, in a healthy, fertile and beautiful section of country, convenient to churches and schools; conditions made known on day of sale. Attendance given by
D. K. HUDSON,
Blooming Grove, Orange County, N. Y.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 9, 1866.

SALE OF NAVY POWDERS AT THE NAVY-YARD, PHILADELPHIA.
There will be sold to the highest bidder, at public auction, at noon of the 22d day of January, 1866, at the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the Philadelphia Navy-yard, by sample, five thousand three hundred and thirty-two (5,332) barrels of Navy Powders.
Terms cash in government funds, one-half to be deposited at the end of sale, and the remainder within ten days afterward, during which time the powders must be removed from the Fort Mifflin magazine, otherwise they will revert to the government.
H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) JAN. 18, AT 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 32 East River:
2,400 boxes fresh St. Michael's Oranges, cargo bark *Sea Foam*, from St. Michael's.

AUCTION SALES.

EXTENSIVE SALE
OF
GOVERNMENT ROLLING STOCK.
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE TENNESSEE, CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE U. S. MILITARY RAILROADS, NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 9, 1866.
Will be sold at public auction, at Memphis, Tenn., WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7, 1866, the following described rolling stock, viz:
(4) Four locomotive engines, five feet guage, (three old and dismantled, one repairable.)
(16) Sixteen box and (3) nine flat cars, more or less, five feet guage.
SAME TIME AND PLACE.
(1) One locomotive engine, five feet guage, lying in the ditch on the line of the Mississippi Central Railroad, 12 miles north of Grand Junction.

At Nashville, Tenn., WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14, 1866, will be sold the following described rolling stock, all of five feet guage and in good running order, viz:
(1) One locomotive engine, Lyman & Souther, builders.
(18) Eighteen locomotive engines, R. Morris & Son, builders.
(1) One locomotive engine, Rodgers' L. & M. Works, builders.
(1) One locomotive engine, Sumbourn & Smith, builders.
(1) One locomotive tender.
(200) Two hundred flat and box cars, more or less.
SAME TIME AND PLACE.
(5) Five locomotive engines, unserviceable.
Boilers and running gears for two (2) dummy engines, unserviceable.
(5) Five spans, 150 feet each, McCallum Truss Bridge.
(2) Two spans bridge, 50 feet each.
(133) One hundred and thirty-three perch first and second class cut stone, comprising foundation of roundhouse.
Will also be sold, on above-mentioned date, at Memphis and Nashville, the balance of military railroad property remaining undisposed of at that time.
Sales will commence at each place at 10 o'clock A. M., and continue until all the property is disposed of.
TERMS OF SALE.
Cash, in government funds; or, when purchased by Railroad Companies, on credit (if desired) of not exceeding two years, payable in monthly installments with interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, secured by bond, satisfactorily to the government, for double the amount of the property purchased.
Full descriptions of the engines can be obtained on application to Capt. S. R. Hamill, A. Q. M., Nashville, Tenn.
F. J. CRILLY,
Brevet-Maj. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

A. H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
THURSDAY, JAN. 18.
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway. By order of the Executors of John Shotwell and Claus Doscher, deceased.
The leases of the following described lots, with the four-story brick stores thereon. Leases from Rhinelander estate:
WASHINGTON-ST.—Nos. 224 and 226, being the N. W. corner of Barclay-st.; No. 234 west side, between Barclay and Robinson sts.; No. 250 west side, between Robinson and Murray sts.
BARCLAY-ST.—No. 96, north side, between Washington and West sts. All the leases have the usual covenants for renewal with the exception of No. 234 Washington-st. Leases of Nos. 224 and 226 have about eight years to run. Ground rent of No. 224, $1,800; of No. 226, $1,200; No. 234, thirteen years to run, ground rent $700; No. 250, one year to run, ground rent $250; No. 96 Barclay-st., nine years to run, ground rent $1,000.
Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

LARGE SALE OF CONDEMNED CLOTHING, CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 13, 1866.
Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Capt. D. G. Thomas, M. S. K., at the Government Warehouse, corner 17th and H sts., Washington, D. C., on MONDAY, Jan. 29, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of condemned clothing, &c., consisting of
Drums, sashes, books, jackets, blankets, bedsacks, leggins, havelocks, cap covers, rubber blankets, rubber ponchos, axes, pickaxes, hatchets, spades, shovels, kettles, knapsacks, haversacks, hospital tents, wall tents, Sibley tents, common tents, flags, coats, caps, pack saddles, vests, trowsers, shirts, turbans, &c.
The sale will be continued from day to day until the stores are sold.
The store must be removed within five days from dat of sale. ■ Terms cash, in government funds.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-General and Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BROAD, PEARL, WATER AND FRONT STREETS, AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Jan. 19, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, by order of the executors of John D. Phoenix:
BROAD-ST.—No. 82, 24 feet front, 22 feet rear by 81 feet.
PEARL-ST.—No. 74, northeast corner Coenties-slip, 24x61.10.
WATER-ST.—Adjoining corner Old-slip, 19.1¼x84 feet.
FRONT-ST.—No. 28, adjoining corner Broad-st, 23.5½x59.6 feet.
FRONT-ST.—Near Peck-slip, 22x89.4 feet.
By order of the executors of Louis Phoenix, deceased:
WATER-ST.—New four-story brick store and lot, No. 107 Water-st., 21x86.6 feet.
Also, for account of whom it may concern:
WATER-ST.—Four-story brick store, No. 46 Water-st., near Coenties-slip, 31.2x68.8.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY ON WASHINGTON AND BARCLAY STS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of John Shotwell and Claus Doscher, deceased:
WASHINGTON-ST.—The two four-story brick stores, with lease of lots, situate on northwest corner of Washington and Barclay sts., known as Nos. 224 and 226. Also, the four-story brick store and lease of lot No. 250 Washington-st.
BARCLAY-ST.—The four-story brick store and lease of lot No. 96 Barclay-st. For maps and full particulars, apply to the auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE lots on 3d and 7th avs., Broadway, 75th and 65th sts., near the Central Park, at auction.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 18, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
3D-AV.—4 lots on the northwest corner of 3d-av. and 75th-st.
75TH-ST.—4 lots, with the large dwelling house thereon, situate on north side of 75th-st., 70 feet west of 3d-av.
7TH-AV.—3 lots, with the buildings thereon, situate on the northwest corner of 7th-av. and 54th-st.
BROADWAY—1 lot east side, 20 feet 5½ inches north of 54th-st.
CENTRAL PARK—1 lot south side of 65th-st., 100 feet west of 8th-av.
Maps at office of the auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

AUCTION SALE OF SERVICEABLE AND DAMAGED HOSPITAL PROPERTY.
MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15, 1866.
Will be sold at the Judiciary-square Warehouses, E and 5th sts., in this city, on TUESDAY, the 23d of January, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large quantity of serviceable and damaged hospital property, consisting of sheets, drawers, pillow-cases, bed-sacks, towels, gowns, blankets, shirts, musquito nets, tin plates and wash-basins, knives and forks, spoons, &c. Also, one fire-proof safe.
Terms cash. Property to be removed in forty-eight hours from termination of sale.
C. SUTHERLAND,
Surgeon U. S. A., Medical Purveyor.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS ON 33D AND 34TH STS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 24, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Board of Managers of the New-York Institution for the Blind, under the direction of the undersigned Executive Committee:
33D-ST.—9 lots on north side, 100 feet west of 8th-av.
34TH-ST.—12 lots on south side, 100 feet west of 8th-av.
All the above described lots are 25 by 98 feet 9 inches.
Seventy per cent. may at option of purchasers remain on bond and mortgage. Maps at office of the auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st. DANIEL H. TOMPKINS, JOSEPH GRAFTON, JOHN T. IRVING, AUGUSTUS SCHELL, SMITH CLIFT, Committee.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS ON 85TH-ST. AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 18, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the following described lots:
85TH-ST.—3 lots on north side of 85th-st., 332 feet west of 3d-av.; each 25 feet 6 inches by 102 feet 2 inches. Maps at the office of the auctioneer, No. 5½ Pine-st.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer—Office, No. 28 Pine-st.
THURSDAY, JAN. 25, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
2 lots of land, with a two-story attic and basement brick house, south side 73d-st., 150 feet west 3d-av.
10 lots of land south side 73d-st., commencing 400 feet west 3d-av.
3 lots of land south side 73d-st., commencing 100 feet east 4th-av.
4 lots of land east side 4th-av., commencing southeast corner 73d-st.
7 lots of land north side 72d-st., commencing 325 feet west 3d-av.
Maps and full particulars at the office.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham-square, opposite Mott-st., New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED,
Free of Government Tax.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, *will receive interest as from Jan. 1.*

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 58 BOWERY, CORNER CANAL-ST.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free from Government Tax, allowed on sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on larger amounts. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will bear interest from Jan. 1.
Open every day for the reception of deposits and payments of money, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and also on Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons, from 5 to 7 o'clock. Bank books in German, French and English.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT.—FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
PRESENT DEPOSITS, $2,350,000.
SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $1 to $1,000, free from government tax.
All moneys deposited on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1st.
BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
(LATE MARINERS,)
NO. 1 THIRD-AVENUE.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID FREE FROM TAX.
Deposits made on or before the 20th of January draw interest from 1st January.
BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 o'clock.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 429 CANAL-ST.
INTEREST SIX PER CENT., FREE OF TAX.
Deposits before Jan. 21 draw interest from Jan. 1.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av.—Open DAILY, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Mondays and Thursdays from 5 to 8 P. M. Six per cent. interest, free from government tax. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
THOS. CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Sec'y.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 42d-st. and 8th-av.—Interest Six per Cent. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 draw interest from Jan. 1. SAMUEL NEWBY, President.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

A PERSON OF FIFTEEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE in Fire and Inland Insurance, and fully competent to take charge of any department of the business, desires a position at a reasonable salary. Address G. D., No. 63 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER, FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Dec. 18, 1865.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock on the 31st day of January, 1866, for the transportation of Military Supplies during the year 1866, on the following routes:

ROUTE No. 1—From Forts Leavenworth, Laramie and Riley, and other depots that may be established during the above year on the west bank of the Missouri River, north of Fort Leavenworth and south of latitude 42 degrees north, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dacotah, Idaho and Utah, south of latitude 44 degrees north, and east of longitude 114 degrees west, and in the Territory of Colorado north of 40 degrees north. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September inclusive, of the year 1866.

ROUTE No. 2.—From Forts Leavenworth and Riley, in the State of Kansas, and the town of Kansas, in the State of Missouri, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the State of Kansas, or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40 degrees north, drawing supplies from Fort Leavenworth; and to Fort Union, N. M., or other depot that may be designated in that territory, to Fort Garland, and to any other point or points on the route. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September, inclusive, of the year 1866

ROUTE No. 3.—From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New-Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and State of Texas, west of longitude 105 degrees west. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from June to November, inclusive, of the year 1866.

The weight to be transported each year will not exceed 10,000,000 pounds on route No. 1, 15,000,000 pounds on route No. 2, and 6,000,000 on route No. 3.

No additional percentage will be paid for the transportation of bacon, lard, bread, pine lumber, shingles or any other stores.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeng that, in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal, to the parties proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said parties, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The amount of bonds required from the contractors will be as follows:
On route No. 1.............................$100,000
On route No. 2.............................200,000
On route No. 3.............................60,000

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be equired.

Proposals must be indorsed:
"Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. '1,' '2' or '3,'" as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with all the requirements of this advertisement.

Parties to whom awards are made must be prepared to execute contracts at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the same.

Contracts will be made subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General; but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be offered.

Contractors must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1866, and they will be required to have a place of business or agency at or in the vicinity of Forts Leavenworth and Union, and other depots that may be established, at which they may be communicated with promptly and readily.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
J. A. POTTER,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS (IN DUPLICATE) WILL be received by the undersigned until (1) one o'clock P. M. on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows:

1,000 barrels PORK—MESS OR PRIME MESS—of the old and new crop, in full-hooped oak or ash barrels, with two iron hoops. Meat to be free from rust or stain; full weight and thoroughly salted. Bidders will state when their pork was packed, and the brands; also, the kind of barrel.

The pork to be received at such inspection yards as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.

500 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern St. Louis or other brands of FLOUR *suitable for keeping in a warm climate.* The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids, and whether in round or flat hoop barrels. The barrels to be in good shipping order, full head-lined and bungs sealed.

The stores are required for immediate delivery.

Samples of the flour must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions,* will be required for the meat, certifying on the part of the seller their present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection.

The meat will also be examined and passed upon by parties from this office on the part of the United States.

The flour will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples by an inspector appointed by this office, whose certificate will be required.

Payment will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed, "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."
H. F. CLARKE,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. and A. C. G. S.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, MILITARY DIVISION OF THE GULF, NEW ORLEANS, LA., Dec. 2, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED and will be received at this office until 12 M., March 1, 1866, for the purchase of sixty-six (66) Camels, the property of the United States, now at Camp Verde, near San Antonio, Texas.
Bids may be made for one or more of these animals.
Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed and addressed, Colonel C. G. Sawtelle, Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.
The Government reserves the right to reject any bids deemed too low.
Payment to be made in U. S. Currency upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the camels to the successful bidders, at San Antonio, Texas.
C. G. SAWTELLE,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Gulf, Bvt. Col. U. S. Army.

DENTISTRY.

AS IT IS UTTERLY IMPOSSIBLE TO administer pure gas except by the method originated by Dr. HOYT, parties desiring teeth extracted should go to him, and not to those who, pretending to use gas in the best and safest manner, compel their patients to breathe their own breath over and over, until quantities of noxious gases are absorbed by the system, insensibility naturally resulting. Dr. HOYT'S office is at No. 878 Broadway, near 18th-st.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—"TO Dr. COLTON is due the credit of reviving the use of this important agent (Nitrous Oxide) in the practice of dentistry."—*Letter from Dr. Carnochan.* That we administer the gas in the most safe and effectual manner, 9,000 patients and the Medical and Dental profession of New-York will testify.
Offices No. 19 and 30 Cooper Institute.

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., opposite Lord & Taylor's, New-York, are inserting FULL or PARTIAL SETS of their IMPROVED ARTIFICIAL TEETH, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on gold or platina, $25; silver or rubber, $10; partial sets gold per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1

WANTED—BY AN ENERGETIC FIRM, A Philadelphia agency for a New-York wholesale house in the dry goods, notion, furnishing or perfumery business; best of references given. Address M. S., Box No. 2,605 Philadelphia Post-office.

A FULL SET OF TEETH INSERTED for $8, $10 to $15; gold, silver and bone fillings; extracting without pain, at No. 138 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

MACHINERY.

THE HARRISON BOILER A SAFE STEAM BOILER.—The attention of manufacturers and others using steam is confidently called to this new steam generator, as combining essential advantages in absolute safety from explosion, in cheapness of first cost and cost of repairs, in economy of fuel, facility of cleaning and transportation, &c., not possessed by any other boiler now in use. The boiler is formed of a combination of cast-iron hollow spheres, each sphere eight inches external diameter, and three-eighths of an inch thick. These are held together by wrought-iron bolts, with caps at the ends. Nearly one hundred of these boilers are now in operation. For descriptive circulars or price apply to JOSEPH HARRISON, JR., Harrison Boiler Works, Gray's Ferry Road, adjoining the U. S. Arsenal, Philadelphia.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES.
Clute Brothers' celebrated portable and stationary high and low pressure steam engines, grist and saw mills; pumps of every description; cotton gins, shafting, gearing, pulleys, &c. Jobbing of all kinds.
JAMES A. ROBINSON,
No. 164 Duane-st., corner Hudson, New-York.

PROPELLER ENGINE FOR SALE—Second hand, in good order. Cylinder 18 inches by 2 feet stroke, high pressure, with boiler, heater, pumps and pipes, complete as taken out of vessel. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 171 Broadway.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERchants, 4 Dey-st.; works, Paterson, N.J.; manufacture stationary and portable engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum and rope machinery, mill gearing, shafting. JUDSON & SNOWS' governors, lathes, planers, drills.

FURNITURE.

FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
Patent rosewood bedsteads, patent rosewood bureaus, (the handling of a number of keys avoided, one lock controlling four drawers.) Also, rosewood, black walnut and oak library, dining-room and chamber furniture, at SPRINGMEYER BROS., (late J. H. Belter & Co.,) No. 722 Broadway, (established 1844,) opposite the New-York Hotel. Factory 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

FOR SALE—A BLACK WALNUT BOOK-CASE, of superior workmanship, made to order, on Parisian design; also fine bronzes, and a large and choice assortment of French and English books elegantly and uniformly bound; a desirable collection for an amateur. Apply at No. 161 East 12th-st.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, Bedding, Looking Glasses, &c., cheapest at SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Call and save money. Goods warranted and delivered free. Furniture in suits.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE of warranted manufacture. Also solid Chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

REMOVAL.—C. WITTY HAS REMOVED HIS carriage warerooms from No. 450 Broadway to No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-street. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed, and will endeavor at all times to have on hand the largest assortment of carriages, and at lower prices than any establishment in this city.

FOR SALE—A DOUBLE SLEIGH, AND A FINE white bear's robe, in good order: can be seen at private stable, No. 16 East 27th-st., before 10 o'clock A. M.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 17.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 24.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 31.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 7.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 14.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 21.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III		1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT	(Building)	Great power.
FRANCE	(Building)	Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS	(Building)	Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.
Pier No. 50 North River.

WASHINGTON	M. SURMONT	FRIDAY	Feb. 2
EUROPE	A. DUCHESNE	FRIDAY	March 2

Carrying only cabin passengers.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine of either class.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
Removed from No. 7 to 58 Broadway.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders
QUEEN	3,412	Grogan.
ENGLAND—building	3,450	
SCOTLAND	3,695	Hall.
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	McNevin.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Cutting.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

LOUISIANA	SATURDAY	Jan. 20
ERIN	TUESDAY	Jan. 23
PENNSYLVANIA	SATURDAY	Jan. 27
THE QUEEN	SATURDAY	Feb. 3

AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.

Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway.
C. H. EDWARDS, Manager.

For steerage passage at THOMPSON'S Passage Office, No. 273 Pearl-st., and at the Company's Office, No. 57 Broadway.

AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND BREMEN.

Fast and safe ocean steamers, with comfortable accommodations for passengers of all classes.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIP
WESTERN METROPOLIS,
CHAS. HOYER, Commander,
2,690 tons, 1,000 horse-power, built in 1864, and thoroughly refitted for trans-Atlantic service, will leave for Bremen, calling at Cowes, on THURSDAY, the 15th of March.

PRICE OF PASSAGE, PAYING IN GOLD:

First Cabin	$105 00
Second Cabin	62 50
Steerage	37 50

An experienced surgeon on board.

The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

Another first-class steamship will leave 29th of March.

For freight or passage, apply to
RUGER BROTHERS, General Agents,
No. 45 Beaver-st.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, as follows:

ARAGO	HENRY A. GADSDEN	Jan. 20, 1866.
FULTON	JAMES A. WOTTON	Feb. 17, 1866.
ARAGO	HENRY A. GADSDEN	March 17, 1866.
FULTON	JAMES A. WOTTON	April 14, 1866.

And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $132 50 | Second cabin, $80 00

Through tickets to London, $5 extra.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For further information, apply to
ISAAC BELL, President,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

EDINBURGH	WEDNESDAY	Jan. 17
CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY	Jan. 20
CITY OF MANCHESTER	WEDNESDAY	Jan. 24
CITY OF NEW-YORK	SATURDAY	Jan. 27

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers: First Cabin, $90; Steerage, $35. Payable in U. S. currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY LINE OF BRITISH STEAMERS carrying passengers direct to Great Britain.
ANCHOR LINE.
Steam to Glasgow, Liverpool and the Irish ports.

CALEDONIA	SATURDAY	Jan. 20.
HIBERNIA	SATURDAY	Jan. 27.

Cabins, $90, $80, $70. Steerage, $30, in currency.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

Passengers will please come direct to the office, as no runners are employed.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND by TAPSCOTT'S favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR RIO DE JANEIRO.
CALLING AT
ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO AND BAHIA EVERY TRIP.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch regularly, on the 29th of each month, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 43 North River, ONE OF THEIR NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS.
THE
NORTH AMERICA,
L. F. TERNERMANN, Commander,
WILL LEAVE
ON MONDAY, THE 29TH OF JANUARY.

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamship.

All letters must pass through the Post-office.

Large lots of heavy freight at low rates.

For freight or passage apply to
THOMAS ASENCIO & CO.,
No. 17 Broadway.

FOR WILMINGTON N. C.—DIRECT.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR WEEKLY LINE,
connecting with railroads and steamboats for the interior.
RALEIGH, Capt. WALKER.
ADELE, Capt. BOUTELLE.

The new and splendid steamship ADELE will leave her pier, No. 36 North River, for the above port on SATURDAY, Jan. 20, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.

All goods consigned to the agents at Wilmington, Messrs. Harris & Howell, will be promptly forwarded.

Bills of lading signed on board the vessel.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
Commercial Line of United States Mail Steamships.
FAIRBANKS.......Capt. ALEX. HUNTER
WM. P. CLYDE.......Capt. JAS. S. ROBBINS

The A1 steamship WM. P. CLYDE is now receiving freight at Pier No. 15 East River, and will sail on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 24, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Superior accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage apply to
CHAS. H. PIERSON, No. 77 South-st.
or, JAMES HAND, No. 117 Wall-st.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The first-class and reliable steamship
STARLIGHT, PEDRICK, Master,
is now receiving cargo at Pier No. 14 East River, and will be dispatched as above, on SATURDAY, Jan. 20, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY,
No. 73 William-st.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.
GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.

The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships
HATTERAS, Capt. LEWIS PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.
FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.

Freight for Newbern, N. C., and all points on Roanoke River, as far as Halifax, forwarded by our agent at Norfolk, free of charge.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.

Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours.

Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.

All bills of lading signed on board the ship.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States mail side-wheel steamship
EAGLE,
J. J. LAWRENCE, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 24, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

N. B.—The favorite steamer MORRO CASTLE, will succeed the EAGLE and leave on Feb. 7.

FOR SAVANNAH.
MURRAY'S WEEKLY LINE.
PASSAGE REDUCED.
Cabin.......$25 | Deck.......$10
The first-class steamships
LEO.......MERRIL, Commander.
VIRGO.......BULKLEY, Commander.
ZODIAC.......DEARBORN, Commander.

The LEO is now receiving freight at Pier No. 16 East River, and will sail on THURSDAY, Jan. 18, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., No. 62 South-st.
OCTAVUS COHEN, Agent, Savannah.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,
AND CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL,
leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st, 11th and 21st of every month, (except when those dates fall on Sunday, and then on the preceding Saturday,) for ASPINWALL, connecting, via Panama Railway, with one of the company's steamships from Panama for SAN FRANCISCO, touching at ACAPULCO.

DECEMBER.
30th. HENRY CHAUNCEY, connecting with SACRAMENTO.

JANUARY.
11th. ATLANTIC, connecting with GOLDEN AGE.
20th. NEW-YORK, connecting with CONSTITUTION.

Departures of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS; 1st and 11th for CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS. Those of 1st touch at MANZANILLO.

THROUGH PASSAGE RATES, IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$300	$260	$100

A discount of ONE-QUARTER from steamers' rates will be allowed to second cabin and steerage passengers accompanied by their families.

Baggage checked through. One hundred pounds allowed each adult.

An experienced surgeon on board. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets or further information apply at the company's ticket office, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. W. G. BELLOWS, Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
Reduced rates per steamship NEW-YORK, Jan. 20.

First cabin.	Second cabin.	Steerage.
$275.	$150.	$75.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.
EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.

First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.
$225.	$125.	$50.

The Central American Transit Company will sell passage tickets at above rates,
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO,
sailing from New-York on the splendid steamer
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
JERRY W. SMITH, Esq., Commander,
from Pier No. 29 North River, at NOON on Jan. 20.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Apply early for your tickets by a remittance by mail, or at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer NEW-YORK will sail on SATURDAY, Dec. 20, at 12 o'clock, noon.

Freight received as usual.

For rates, apply at our office, No. 84 Broadway.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO., NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE COMPANY, NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.—SHIPPERS OF FREIGHT TO THE PACIFIC COAST will please take notice that having been appointed Freight Agents Pacific Mail Steamship Company, we are now prepared to receive freights for California, Oregon, Nevada, Washington Territory, Sandwich Islands, Central America and west coast of South America.

For rates apply at our office, No. 84 Broadway, or freight office on dock foot of Canal-st.

Steamers will sail 1st, 11th, and 21st of each month; those dates falling on Sunday, on preceding Saturday.

No slow freight received on day of sailing. Freight MUST BE DELIVERED ON DOCK FOOT OF CANAL-ST. Bills of lading will be issued at No. 84 Broadway. Our usual package express will be sent by each steamer, and will close at 10 A. M. on sailing day. Our letter bags will close at 11½ A. M. For convenience of our up-town customers, letter bags will be kept at the Metropolitan Hotel and on the dock, foot of Canal-st.

Our FRANKED ENVELOPES will be on sale at the office of the hotel, and at our office, No. 84 Broadway, and Canal-st. dock.

All letters sent through us must be in Government envelopes.

Sight Exchange on San Francisco for sale.

Telegraphic transfers of money made to all points reached by the wires on West Coast.

California coupons bought at best rates.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees of freight per Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamers will receive orders for delivery at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 84 Broadway, upon surrender of their bills of lading.

Goods remaining on the wharf twenty-four hours after discharge will be stored at expense and risk of consignees.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
CHANGE OF PIER.
EMPIRE SIDEWHEEL LINE.

The favorite sidewheel steamship SAN JACINTO, WINSLOW LOVELAND, Commander, will sail for Savannah, direct, from Pier No. 43, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 20, promptly at 3 o'clock.

Freight received and bills of lading signed on board.

Accommodations unsurpassed.

For freight or passage apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
Agent at Savannah,
E. H. HARDEE.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., DIRECT.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE
of side-wheel steamers, connecting with railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON	Capt. J. B. BAKER.
FLAMBEAU	Capt. WM. B. EATON.
NIGHTINGALE	Capt. WM. BREAKER.
GEN. BARNES	Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.

First cabin passage.......$25 | Deck.......$10

The new and splendid steamship FLAMBEAU leaves on SATURDAY, Jan. 20, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 36, North River.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.

Agent at Savannah, JOHN R. WILDER, who will forward goods intended for the interior.

All bills of lading furnished and signed on board.

FOR SAVANNAH.
PIONEER LINE.

A first-class steamship leaves Pier No. 4 North River EVERY THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., landing cargo in Savannah the following Monday morning.

Cabin passage.......$25 | Deck.......$10
Freight, 12½c. per foot.

The new steamship
HUNTER,
Capt. M. L. ROGERS,
is now on the berth and will sail on THURSDAY, Jan. 18.

For freight or first-class passage, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway.

For deck passage apply on board.

Agents in Savannah HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT

ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI STEAMSHIP LINE.

FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS AND SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR PASSENGERS.

$40 FIRST CABIN PASSAGE.

The very fast and favorite steamship MATANZAS, LEISEGANG, Commander, is now receiving freight at Pier No. 8 North River, and will sail for New-Orleans, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 17, at 3 P. M. precisely.

First cabin passage
$40 CURRENCY.

Bills of lading furnished and signed on the wharf. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

N. B.—For through river freight beyond New-Orleans apply to J. EAGER & CO., No. 41 Broad-st., Agents of the A. & M. S. S. Co. of St. Louis.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
PASSENGERS PER STEAMER MATANZAS FOR HAVANA.

The steamer MATANZAS will not stop at Havana to land passengers as previously advertised, and passengers will have their money returned on presenting their tickets at the Office No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.
BLACK STAR LINE.
The first-class steamship
FUNG SHUEY,
Capt. J. B. HILDRETH,
will leave Pier No. 13, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 20, at 3 P. M. This line is now prepared to receive freight at all times during business hours, upon the pier No. 13 North River.

For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 54 Wall-st.
GEO. A. FOSDICK, Agent at New-Orleans.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE new and first-class steamship STAR OF THE UNION, Capt. BLANCHARD, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 20, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EMILY P. SOUDER.......Capt. H. LOCKWOOD.
MONEKA.......Capt. WM. MARSHMAN.

The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.

The new and elegant steamship
MONEKA,
sails on THURSDAY, Jan. 18, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation,

Apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the ship.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE OF FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS.
GRANADA,
ALHAMBRA,
ANDALUSIA,
SARAGOSSA,
and the QUAKER CITY.

First cabin passage.......$40.

The new, elegant and very fast steamship ANDALUSIA, IRA BURSLEY, Master, is now receiving cargo and will be dispatched promptly at 3 o'clock, from pier No. 14 East River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 20. Bills of lading signed on board.

For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR MOBILE DIRECT.
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LOOK HERE—$5,000 REWARD FOR ANY PERSON who can equal Miss WELLINGTON in giving correct statements on all events through life, particularly losses, lawsuits and lucky numbers. She also has a never-failing remedy for drunkenness and bringing the separated together, by which

Two souls with but a single thought,
Two hearts that beat as one,

will be united forever. She is perfectly certain of her happy acquirements in stating correct facts. Her truths are founded on natural gifts. Delay not to consult this beautiful young lady, at No. 101 6th-av., opposite 8th-st.

ASTROLOGY.—165 BOWERY—MADAME WIDGIR tells all you wish to know; says numbers; prescribes medicines for all diseases.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.

On and after MONDAY, Jan. 1, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st., and 10th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.

10 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with Northern and Western trains.

11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.

3:45 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.

4 P. M. via Harlem Railroad connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston, for points North, with sleeping-cars attached.

6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. Also, to Montreal via Saratoga. This train runs on Sundays.

10 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, and Dunkirk, connecting with Lake Shore and Atlantic and Great Western Railways.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

FOR CAMDEN DIRECT, VIA RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—Fare, $2. Excursion tickets, good for three days, $3.

On and after Jan. 8, 1866, from Pier No 3, North River, at 12:25 P. M. Express line, through to Camden in five hours.

Passengers for Barnegat, Tuckerton, Hammonton, Egg Harbor City, &c., will take this train.

At 4 P. M., Accommodation line, arriving in Camden at 11 P. M.

FREIGHT for Camden, Vineland, &c., will be taken at low rates. If delivered before 12 o'clock, noon, will reach Camden the same night.
W. S. SNEDEN, Superintendent.
J. N. BILLINGS, Agent, Pier No. 3.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.
From foot of Cortlandt-st.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:25, 4:25 and 6:30 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey. On Monday only for Piermont at 5:15 A. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.
STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS,
being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. J. C. GEER,
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;
COMMODORE, Capt. E. F. CURTIS,
On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS,
at 4 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.

These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.

Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Trains North and East from New-Haven at 11 P. M.

MEDICAL.

SCROFULA.

DR. H. ANDERS' IODINE WATER
is a positive cure for Scrofula in all its manifold forms, as thousands can testify. Circulars free.

Dr. H. ANDERS & CO., Physicians and Chemists, No. 428 Broadway, New-York. Sold by all druggists.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

A. M. MAURICEAU, PROFESSOR OF midwifery and operating surgeon, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, without pain or exposure, with or without medicine. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at his private office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or by mail.

Dr. A. M. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. Sold also at No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York; in Boston, No. 13 Court-st.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D. No. 195 Elm-st. New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 162 Chambers-st. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Also sold at the druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich-st., near Liberty-st. Madame RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means, but their health.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROP are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

ALL DISEASES, FROM WHATEVER cause produced, are safely and successfully treated by Mme. DESPARD at one interview. Ladies from a distance can return the same day, or will be visited at their residence or hotel if desired. Residence No. 101 6th-av., opposite 8th-st.

PATIENTS VISITING DR. H. A. BARROW will observe his hours of consultation are from 11 till 2 and from 4 till 8. No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal, N. Y., and from whence is mailed free, price 25 cents, his illustrated medical work "Human Frailty."

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $5 a bottle. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place.

GENTLEMEN REQUIRING MEDICAL aid will find it to their interest to consult Dr. WEST, an old and experienced practitioner, where their health will be speedily restored. Office No. 545 Broadway, N. Y.

MADAME GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, treats all female complaints at No. 6 Amity-place.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—LOST, A POCKET-BOOK containing checks, acceptances, notes, &c., of no use to anyone but the owners, as payments on the same have been stopped. The above reward will be paid, and no questions asked, by applying to
CONTINENTAL BANK.

FOUND—A WALLET WITH SMALL SUM OF money, which the owner can have by calling and proving property at Nos. 42 and 44 Murray-st., New-York.

HOTELS.

ASHLAND HOUSE, NOS. 307 TO 313 4TH-AVENUE and No. 102 East 24th-st.—A private family hotel, with all the accommodations and conveniences of the largest establishments. Transient board $3 per day; permanent board, single person, from $12 to $15 per week. Apartments for one or two families if applied for soon.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manageress.......Mrs. JOHN WOOD
Stage Manager.......J. H. SELWYN
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
GENUINE SUCCESS
of the beautiful romantic play in five acts, entitled
ST. MARC,
Or, THE SOLDIER OF FORTUNE.
Written expressly by J. H. Wilkins, Esq., for the eminent and favorite artist
MR. E. L. DAVENPORT,
who will appear in his original character, as performed by him throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and America, with unqualified approbation, and received here, on its first representation, with
THE GREATEST ENTHUSIASM.

ALL THE TABLEAUX ENCORED.

THIS BEAUTIFUL PLAY,
abounding in noble sentiments, patriotic inspirations and soul-stirring pictures and effects, will be presented
THIS EVENING,
AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE PRESENT WEEK,
WITH A POWERFUL CAST, including
MR. J. B. STUDLEY,
Miss Kate Newton, Miss Eliza Newton, Messrs. J. W. Blaisdell, G. W. Garrison, T. J. Hind, &c., &c.
MR. E. L. DAVENPORT
will shortly appear in his great character of
SIR GILES OVERREACH,
previous to the production of
OTHER NOVELTIES.

Doors open at 7¼ o'clock; curtain rises precisely at 7¾ o'clock.

Seats secured three days in advance.

LUCY RUSHTON'S NEW-YORK THEATRE,
NOS. 728 AND 730 BROADWAY, (opposite N. Y. Hotel.)
Sole Lessee and Manageress.......Miss LUCY RUSHTON
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Jan. 18,
will be repeated Tobin's comedy, in three acts, of
THE HONEYMOON.

The Duke of Aranza	Mr. J. K. Mortimer
Capt. Rolando	Mr. C. W. Clarke
Count Montalban	Mr. W. A. Mestayer
Signor Balthazar	Mr. W. S. Higgins
Jaquez (the Mock Duke)	Mr. T. Placide
Lopez	Mr. H. Pearson
Juliana	Miss Lucy Rushton
Volante	Mrs. Mark Smith
Zamora	Mrs. A. W. Young

In act second, a village dance.

After which, the farce of
A PHENOMENON IN A SMOCK FROCK.
John Buttercup (with song).......Mr. H. Pearson
Leader of orchestra.......Mr. H. Tissington

Doors open at 7¼; performance to commence at 7¾.

Acting Manager and Treasurer.......Mr. H. H. Davis
Stage Manager.......Mr. J. Schonberg

Box office open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Seats secured six days in advance.

In rehearsal, several novelties; also in active preparation,
A NEW GRAND ROMANTIC DRAMA.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.
Director.......MAX MARETZEK.
THE NEW OPERA SEASON
will positively commence
On THURSDAY, Feb. 1, 1866.
SUBSCRIPTIONS
for a series of TWENTY-FOUR NIGHTS will be received at the Box Office of the Academy of Music on and after MONDAY, Jan. 22, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Further particulars in next Monday's advertisements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THEATRE FRANCAIS.
FRIDAY, JAN. 19.
Positively last performance at the Academy of Music.
LA FIAMMINA.
Comedie in four acts by M. MARIO UCHARD.

Doors open at 7; curtain rises at 8 o'clock precisely.

Tickets may be obtained from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily, at H. Dardonville's, No. 678 Broadway.

N. B.—An elaborate synopsis of "La Fiammina," on application gratis at the office or of the ushers.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.—ANOTHER GLORIOUS BILL FOR THIS WEEK. First appearance of the popular vocalist, Mr. FRANK LESLIE. Second week of George Christy's greatest piece, NEW-YEAR'S CALLS; Or, "SAM" IN CORK. LESLIE, MELVILLE, GOULD and HALL in new ballads.

MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY.

Box-office open all day.

MUSICAL AND LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL BROTHERHOOD OF NEW-YORK—At the Church of the Redemption, 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, at 8 o'clock.
Prof. FROBISHER, Elocutionist.
Miss ALICE M. HARRISON, Soprano.
Mr. G. S. WEEKS, Tenor.
Mr. HENRY TUCKER, Bass.
Mr. C. C. HARRISON, Accompanist.

The piano-forte used on this occasion is from the renowned establishment of Messrs. Steinway & Sons, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.

A GRAND COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT will be given to HESTER J. MCALISTER and ADELIA M. BOUTON, at the Church of the Puritans, 15th-st. and Broadway, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, 1866, in which the following eminent artists will appear: Mrs. E. A. PAYNE, Contralto of Calvary Church; Miss THERESA McKENNA, Miss ADDIE RICKCORDS, Mr. W. H. HILL, Mr. HARRY KING, Mr. O. W. WAITT, Mr. C. CLARK, the FOSTER QUARTETTE CLUB, Prof. A. DAVIS. Conductor, Mr. A. DISPECKER. Tickets 50 cents; for sale at all music-stores and at the door. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

REV. I. S. KALLOCH LECTURES THIS EVENING, Jan. 18, at 8 o'clock, at the Laight-st. Baptist Church, corner of Varick. Subject—*Kansas; Her History and Future.* Tickets 25 cents.

MEETINGS.

PRISON ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK.—The annual meeting of this association, for the election of officers and an Executive Committee, and for the transaction of business, will be held at No. 12 Centre-st., on THURSDAY, Jan. 18, at 3 o'clock P. M. Polls open from 3 to 4 P. M.
FRANK W. BALLARD, Rec. Secretary.

THE REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION OF the 22d Ward will hold a meeting on THURSDAY EVENING, the 18th inst., at Washington Hall, No. 633 8th-av.
JOHN W. MARTIN, President.
A. P. SMITH, Secretary.

A CONVENTION OF THE BAPTIST Sabbath Schools of New-York, Brooklyn and vicinity will be held in the Calvary Baptist Church, 23d-st., at 2 o'clock to-day. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Drs. Weston and Armitage, Gallaher, Peltz, Lowry and others.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY MAGAZINE

OF 48 PAGES! 48 PAGES! FOR 10 CENTS A WEEK. The number for Jan. 20 NOW READY, and contains HOW I MADE A FORTUNE IN WALL-STREET, and HOW I GOT MARRIED. A splendid original and true Story, written expressly for the NEW-YORK WEEKLY MAGAZINE, by a gentleman of great experience, who knows all the ins and outs, and who will give more information about the straight and crooked ways of that celebrated street than has ever been published. Also, DR. HOLFORD'S PATIENT. THE WIFE'S SECRET. HOPE RASHLEIGH. HOW WE TRAPPED THE BURGLARS. THE GAMBLING SALOONS OF HOMBURG. THE HARVEST HOME. OSSIPEE LAKE. MONSIEUR OUFLE. CRIME AND CRIMINALS IN CHINA. ANECDOTES OF GEN. JACKSON. A DAY WITH HOLIBUT, &c., &c. A Great Variety of Entertaining and Instructive Literature, well printed on large type and clean paper. 20,000 copies sold, and two steam presses unable to print them fast enough. For sale by all newsdealers; price, 10 cents. 48 pages! 48 pages!! 48 pages!!! To parties who cannot obtain it of newsmen, we have the following terms: One copy, one year, $4; one copy, three months, $1; two copies, one year, $7; five copies, one year, and one extra to agents, $20.

Specimen copies sent by mail on receipt of ten cents.

Back numbers supplied.

Address,
O. H. BAILEY & CO.,
PUBLISHERS NEW-YORK WEEKLY MAGAZINE,
No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York.

VALENTINES, VALENTINES.
STOP AND THINK
whether it is better to send for some of
STRONG'S SPLENDID ASSORTMENT,
or buy elsewhere—you know not what.
$10, $20, $30, $40, $50, $100.

Lots always ready packed, for express or mail. Send cash and order, and you will be pleased with your choice. Send to
T. W. STRONG'S
Valentine Depot,
No. 98 Nassau-st., New-York.

MATRIMONY.—WHY EVERY MAN SHOULD marry. Why every woman should marry. All may marry. To know, read ILLUSTRATED MARRIAGE GUIDE AND MEDICAL ADVISER, by WM. EARL, M. D.; 240 pages. Mailed everywhere in double wrapper, on receipt of 30 cents. Address 12 White-st., New-York.

A POPULAR TREATISE ON FLUOR ALBUS, better known as Leucorrhea, or female weakness, with a statement of its causes, symptoms, mode of prevention and cure, without a personal interview. Sent free by addressing D. P., No. 1,193 Broadway.

SHORT-HAND WRITING.—IF YOU WANT to learn it, get SHORT-HAND: ALL ABOUT IT. Just published. 30 cents, post-paid. Address the AMERICAN PUBLISHING COMPANY, Box No. 34, Station G, New-York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF KINGS.—FRANCIS MORRIS, Receiver of all and singular the debts, property, equitable interests and things in action of ROBERT B. COLEMAN, against ROBERT B. COLEMAN and EMELINE ANGEVINE COLEMAN his wife, FRANCIS JENKINS and MARY E. JENKINS his wife, GEORGE COLEMAN and ELIZA COLEMAN his wife, WILLIAM B. COLEMAN and CORNELIA B. COLEMAN his wife.—Summons for relief.—United States Internal Revenue Stamp, fifty cents, canceled.—To the Defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 106 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Dec. 15, 1864.
WM. E. CURTIS, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 106 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, in the City of Brooklyn, on the 16th day of December, 1864.
j4-law6wTh* WM. E. CURTIS, Plaintiff's Att'y.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the widening and extending of Ann-street and Fulton-street, in accordance with the red lines and figures on the map made by Edward Boyle, City Surveyor, and on file in the office of the Clerk of the Common Council, in the City of New-York. Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of January, 1866, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of estimate and assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the widening and extending of Ann-street and Fulton-street, in said city.
JOHN E. DEVELIN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

Dated, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1865.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager.......WM. WHEATLEY
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 18, 1866,
FOURTH APPEARANCE,
(after an absence of three years in Europe,) of the eminent Tragedienne,
MISS BATEMAN,
who will appear in her celebrated rôle of
LEAH,
A JEWISH MAIDEN,
in Mosenthal's beautiful play of that name.

Mr. J. C. COWPER (his fourth appearance in this country) as Rudolph; Mr. J. G. Burnett, C. H. Morton, (his third appearance at this theatre,) D. R. Ralton, George Becks, E. S. Holmes, W. H. Danvers, Barry, Nell, Rendle, Giedhill, Gonzales, &c., &c.; Mrs. A. Perry, Farren, A. Chapman, Everett, Lulu, &c., in the cast.

The play produced with
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
ORIGINAL MUSIC,
NEW AND CHARACTERISTIC COSTUMES
AND APPOINTMENTS.

Admission, 75 cents; Reserved Seats, $1; Orchestra Chairs, $1 50; Seats in Dress Circle, private boxes, $1 50; Family Circle, (entrance on Crosby-st.) 50 cents; Private Boxes, $8, $9 and $10.

SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS—HIPPOTHEATRON.
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT.......MANAGER
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2½.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2½.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2½.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
And on
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,
will be presented
THE FINEST BILL
yet offered at this establishment, introducing the
THREE GREATEST EQUESTRIAN ARTISTS THAT HAVE EVER APPEARED IN AMERICA,
VIZ:
MR. JAMES ROBINSON, THE CHAMPION

BAREBACK RIDER OF THE WORLD;
MADAME LOUISE TOURNAIRE, the
MOST GRACEFUL OF EQUESTRIENNES;
MR. LEVI J. NORTH,
THE STAR OF THE AMERICAN ARENA.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8,
and on
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.
Supported by
AN IMMENSITY OF TALENT.

IRVING HALL.
THE BATEMAN CONCERTS.
MLLE. PAREPA.
GRAND TESTIMONIAL CONCERT,
SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 20.

CARD.—Prior to Mlle. Parepa's departure for Europe, after a tour in the West and East of unprecedented extent and brilliancy, Mr. Bateman, at the urgent solicitation of many of Mlle. Parepa's admirers, and as an individual tribute to her unfailing promptness in the discharge of her arduous duties, to her devotion which has refused the public nothing, and to her estimable qualities not merely as the great singer whom we have all been willing to recognize and appreciate, but as the obliging lady whom a few have been permitted to know, begs to announce that he will tender her
A GRAND FAREWELL CONCERT,
to take place at Irving Hall, the proprietors of which establishment have kindly volunteered its use on this occasion.
MLLE. PAREPA
will be assisted by the following eminent talent:
Miss MARIA SEQUIN,
(her first appearance,)
Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL, Mr. S. B. MILLS,
Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, Mr. J. LEVY,
Herr CARL ROSA.
A GRAND ORCHESTRA
under the direction of Herr
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FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MISS R. DENVIL.

THE CHARITY BALL.

THE CHARITY BALL FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE NURSERY AND CHILD'S HOSPITAL, of this city, will take place at the Academy of Music on MONDAY EVENING, 29th inst. The price of tickets is $3 each, admitting one person, and they may be procured of any of the following Managers:

LADIES.—Mesdames Sidney Ashmore, E. Ellery Anderson, William Astor, Lloyd Aspinwall, Averill, Barlow, Barril, Belmont, James W. Beekman, G. L. Beeckman, Wm. B. Bend, G. F. Betts, L. K. Bridge, C. F. Blake, John R. Brady, S. Dexter Bradford, James Brooks, J. F. Butterworth, Wm. Blodgett, C. Berryman, Caylus, Chickering, Cunard, Edward H. Coster, Wm. C. Colhoun, Charles P. Daly, Henry Delafield, C. A. Davis, De Birmingham, Degen, De Ferrusac, R. O. Doremus, D. Du Bois, Lorenzo Draper, P. S. Forbes, Fremont, E. Frith, Forsyth, Gentil, Ezra Goodrich, J. L. Graham, W. Gray, Charles C. Green, C. A. Heckscher, J. G. Heckscher, Henry Hills, F. E. Howe, William A. Hadden, G. G. Haven, O. B. Hoffman, W. O. Hoffman, R. S. Hone, Lydig Hoyt, R. M. Hunt, G. G. Howland, G. A. Jones, Jos. Hooker, L. W. Jerome, J. D. Jones, A. C. Kingsland, Edward Kirkland, E. Ketcltas, Edwin Ludlow, Philip Livingston, George A. Lathrop, Charles Luling, Lazarus, Henry Meyer, A. B. Mott, J. B. Murray, D. Colden Murray, W. H. McVickar, Gordon Norrie, Palmer, R. Phelps, Panon, H. Parish, J. Pyne, G. A. Phelps, F. F. Randolph, J. J. Roosevelt, E. Raymond, William Redmond, H. Renwick, W. Rhinelander, S. Howland Robbins, H. De B. Routh, F. H. Saltus, Frederick Sheldon, Russell Stebbins, Ferd Suydam, Paran Stevens, John Schermerhorn, Lorillard Spencer, Joseph Strong, Sauer, Stevenson, C. E. Strong, Sorchan, G. T. Strong, Murray Smith, E. H. Stoughton, H. A. Taylor, Tighe, Tillinghast, Effingham Townsend, Wm. Tracy, L. Turnure, A. Wagstaff, J. Kearney Warren, J. C. Wilmerding, Edgerton Winthrop, Joel Wolfe, Isaac Wright, J. H. Wainwright, Yznaga.

GENTLEMEN—Messrs. Joseph Alsop, L. Seymour Ashley, William H. Appleton, T. C. Acton, S. L. M. Barlow, R. Benson, D. W. Bishop, Henry Bargy, Andrew Bininger, Willet Bronson, Landsdale Boardman, William C. Binns, Eugene Bogert, G. S. Bowdoin, S. W. Bridgham, Jr. J. T. Brady, H. W. Brevoort, Jas. Bleecker, W. H. Bibby, Wm. B. Bend, Dr. H. D. Bulkley, Henry Clews, J. Cadwallader, Le G. Cannon, J. W. Clendenin, Samuel Craig, Wm. B. Cooper, Israel Corse, A. M. Cozzens, Richard Church, E. Charlier, Robert L. Cutting, Jr., Wm. Cutting, Henry Coster, Wm. Douglas, J. Geddes Day, E. Dubois, W. B. Duncan, Maj.-Gen. Dix, Mr. A. C. Du Vivier, Dr. Francis Delafield, Messrs. M. L. Delafield, Edward Delafield, Jr., G. T. Ellot, Jr., Messrs. Russell Forsyth, C. F. Fearing, Mortimer Fowler, S. M. Fox, J. P. Giraud Foster, C. Godfrey Gunther, Sheppard Gandy, J. W. Gerard, Jr., J. G. Grafton, Frederick Gilbert, J. B. Graham, J. C. Gray, E. Gerry, J. G. Heckscher, J. W. Hammersley, Harbeck, Townsend Harris, Edwin Hoyt, A. S. Hewitt, C. Fiske Harris, Hon. J. T. Hoffman, Goold Hoyt, George Hoffman, Dr. J. Hull, Messrs. Wilson, G. Hunt, C. E. Habicht, J. B. Ireland, G. Irving, H. H. Jones, Dr. E. Lee Jones, Dr. W. W. Jones, Dr. A. Jacobi, Peyton Jaudon, O. K. King, D. Kingsland, Emile Kingsland, C. P. Kirkland, Moses Lazarus, L. Lang, R. J. Livingston, Arthur Leary, J. Lentilhon, J. Bowers Lee, A. A. Low, D. Comyn Moran, A. P. Montant, L. P. Morton, Dr. A. B. Mott, Judge A. C. Munson, James Murphy, J. B. Murray, Dr. T. M. Markoe, J. T. Metcalf, J. Pierpont Morgan, Walton Oakley, Philip M. Oakley, Baron Ostensacken, Harleston Parker, Archibald Pell, John Pyne, Dr. G. A. Peters, Edward Prime, Jr., G. H. Redmond, L. M. Rutherford, Wm. B. Rogers, H. De R. Routh, J. J. Roosevelt, M. O. Roberts, J. F. Ruggles, H. J. Raymond, Randolph Robinson, Elisha Riggs, George Satterlee, Joseph F. Stone, Alfred Seton, Geo. Schuyler, Geo. R. Schieffelin, E. Delafield Smith, B. K. Stevens, E. W. Stoughton, Augustus Schell, Dr. Foster Swift, Walter Satterlee, Eugene Thorn, W. P. Talboys, Henry A. Tailer, Alexander Taylor, Wm. R. Travers, Gen. Van Alen, John Van Buren, Jules Vatable, J. Kearney Warren, G. C. Ward, Sidney Webster, H. Willett, S. H. Whitwell, Jas. R. Windell, J. C. Wilmerding, Dr. G. S. Winston, Wm. Young.

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CONKLIN BROTHERS, GYMNASTS,
In a new and original act, entitled
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A GALAXY OF EQUESTRIAN STARS,
NEW AND DASHING ACTS OF HORSEMANSHIP.
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Previous to Circus, the pleasing Comedietta of
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By the TALENTED DRAMATIC COMPANY.
W. B. HARRISON, Extemporaneous Singer.
Miss EMMA SHELL in Fancy Dance.
GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES.
THREE IMMENSE GIANTS, THREE DWARFS, TWO CIRCASSIAN GIRLS, LIVING SKELETON, MAMMOTH FAT WOMAN, GLASS-BLOWERS, ALBINO BOY, COSMORAMAS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, 100,000 CURIOSITIES.

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MR. THOS. G. RIGGS,
the celebrated comedian, will appear in the comic drama entitled
HOME FROM THE WAR.
To be followed by
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the Hero of Niagara, in his celebrated Knee Dance.
THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT DRUM CORPS,
under the leadership of Major Brace.
CLOG DANCE.......by.......Mr. JOHN BARRY
Mrs. J. J. Prior, Mr. Bridgeman, Mr. Thos. Leigh, in the petite comedy of
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Comic song by the popular BILLY HOLMES.
Jig by the celebrated MICKEY WARREN.
Violin accompaniment by LARRY DUNN.
MONKEYANA.
Monkey.......by.......Little Mac
Profs. WHITNEY and CORNELL in full ring costumes.
Prof. HEINTZ and his pupils, FREDERICKS and ROSENBAUM, in a grand assault.
A. P. WALCOT, the celebrated Skater.
FRANCOIS SEAGRIST and his son, Mast. GEORGE.
The celebrated Irish comedian,
Mr. G. C. DAVENPORT,
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In rehearsal, the London drama of
CAPT. MACHEATH; OR, THE BLACK RIDER OF HOUNSLOW.

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LECTURES.

SCIENCE AND ART.—THE POLYTECHNIC branch of the American Institute will meet THIS (Thursday) EVENING, in Room No. 24, Cooper Building. Topics—"New Inventions and Discoveries," "Boiler Incrustations and Explosions." Admission free.
S. D. TILLMAN, Chairman.
T. D. STETSON, Secretary.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.—Clinton Hall, Astor-place, Jan. 17, 1866.—A special meeting THURSDAY, Jan. 18, 1866, when the Seventh Lecture "On the Currency, Resources and Indebtedness of the United States" will be delivered by HENRY V. POOR, Esq.
WM. COVENTRY H. WADDELL, Rec. Sec.

NEW-YORK A MISSION FIELD.—Rev. BISHOP SIMPSON will deliver a lecture on the above subject, at St. Paul's M. E. Church, 4th-av., on THURSDAY, the 18th inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 59 West 14th-st.—Open for the reception of pupils on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 2 to 4, from 4 to 6, and from 8 to 10½ P. M. Also, on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock.

CLASSES for beginners, CLASSES for advanced pupils, and for "the German."

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Stage Manager.......Mr. J. G. Hanley
Mr. Stuart begs to announce that on
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MR. EDWIN BOOTH
will appear in his grand role of
HAMLET.

The piece will be presented with the same endeavor as last season to combine splendor of production with historical correctness, and by a more strictly pictorial arrangement of the ordinary stage resources, and by the fidelity, appropriateness and superior execution of the several means of scenic illusion, to carry out the spirit of the play into the most minute details, and thus advance the drama as a branch of national literature and art. All the scenes have been refreshed and renewed, and new ones have been added to give perfection to the picture.

Every effort has also been made to place the well-known types of character in the hands best fitted to sustain them, and with this view, in addition to the regular company, engagements have been made with Mr. Chas. Barron, J. H. Taylor, C. Kemble Mason, W. A. Donaldson, Miss Effie Germon and Mr. Watkins, who appear each night in conjunction with Messrs. J. Dyott, W. S. Andrews, H. Bland, J. L. Donnelly, W. F. Burroughs, Decker, King, Easton, Miss Andrews, Mr. Hogan, &c.

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GRAND BOOTH MATINEE
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The second,
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OPEN AT 7½. BEGIN AT 8.

The great demand for seats to witness the extraordinary and greatly successful dramatized story of
HENRY DUNBAR,
renders it incumbent on the manager to announce its repetition for
EVERY EVENING
until further notice.

The drama, by Tom Taylor, Esq., founded on Miss Braddon's celebrated novel, entitled
HENRY DUNBAR;
OR, THE OUTCAST.
Music has been composed expressly for the piece, by
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Scenery painted by.......Messrs. Isherwood and Maeder

Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Charles Fisher, Young, George Holland, Norton, B. T. Ringgold, G. Browne, Williamson, Graham, Pope, Ward, Misses Mary Gannon, Madeline Henriques and Ione Burke.

Due notice will be given of the first representation of Sheridan's great comedy,
THE RIVALS.

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SATURDAY, Jan. 20,
MR. JAMES M. WEHLI'S
SECOND GRAND MATINEE,
assisted by the eminent artists
MAD. FLEURY URBAN
and
MR. S. C. CAMPBELL.
Director.......Mr. Wm. G. Dietrich

Doors open at 12 M. Concert to commence at 1 P. M.

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THRONGS STANDING UP.
EVERY NIGHT,
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The brilliant new comedy, in three acts,
SOLON SHINGLE.
SOLON SHINGLE.......Mr. JOHN E. OWENS

MATINEE NEXT SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
MR. OWENS AS SOLON SHINGLE.
Commencing at 1½ o'clock; closing at 3¼.
SEATS SHOULD BE SECURED IN ADVANCE.

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A “SOLON SHINGLE” MATINEE SATURDAY,
Commencing at 1¼ o'clock; closes at 3:15.
CAUTION.—Mr. Owens is attracting overwhelming crowds; it will therefore be found advantageous to SECURE SEATS IN ADVANCE.
JOHN E. OWENS
as
SOLON SHINGLE.

BRYANT'S—MECHANICS' HALL,
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First appearance of the great burlesque artist,
MR. ROLLIN HOWARD.
Success of Mr. Chas. Henry's song, “Come Home, Father.”
LITTLE MAC AS JOCKO, THE MONKEY.
Ici on Parle Français. The Hand-alone Brothers. Cruelty to Johnny. The Bad Boys. The Perfect Cure. Nelse Seymour, Dave Reed, Little Mac, Dan Bryant in
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Parquet, 50c.; Family Circle, 30c.; Private Boxes, $6.

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GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL
AT
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY, FEB. 8, 1866.

Tickets $10, admitting a gentleman and lady, can only be had from members. Extra ladies' tickets $3 each. Boxes can be secured at
Mr. E. SPANGENBERG, No. 893 Broadway.
Mr. J. DINGELSTEDT, No. 4 Hanover-st.

Applications for tickets must be handed in before the 20th inst., and members who have not yet received a subscription list, will apply for it on Tuesday, Friday, or Saturday night at the society's rooms, 291 and 293 Bowery.

ADDRESS
BY THOMAS S. TOWNSEND,
Author of the “Encyclopedia of the Great Rebellion.”

By invitation previously published, an address will be delivered at Cooper Institute on THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, 18th inst., at 8 o'clock.

Subject—“Opening Scenes in the Drama of Civil War.”

Music by the Seventh Regiment Band.

Tickets 50c.; for sale by Wm. Hall & Sons, No. 543 Broadway; Brentano's, No. 708 Broadway; Rodgers' book-store, 12th-st., one door west of Broadway; Fifth-avenue Hotel, and at the door on the evening.

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THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK,
will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.
H. M. PIERCE, President

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Dr. KIMMER would respectfully inform the citizens of New-York, that he proposes to open a school of drawing in which the course of instruction will embrace the complete study of the human figure, advancing from the elementary principles of proportions to the local details of structure and expression.

Classes will probably be arranged as follows:
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The price of admission for class students will be $12 a month; for special students, $15 a month.

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J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL,
FOR THE THOROUGH INSTRUCTION OF A FEW BOYS, NO. 907 BROADWAY.

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TUTOR.—A GRADUATE OF COLUMBIA COLlege and Law School, of three years' war experience as an army officer, desires to travel, as tutor, with a young gentleman about to visit Europe. Teaches French. Best testimonials and references. Address MASTER OF ARTS, Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

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A YOUNG FRENCH LADY, WHO IS disengaged part of her time, would like to give French lessons to private pupils at their residences. Address FRENCH LADY, No. 142 Franklin-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG LADY as teacher of English branches in a school, or as visiting governess in a private family; she also wishes a few music pupils. Address TEACHER, Station E.

THE MEXICAN BORDER.

Continued from First Page.

Prefect of the department had made public the official instructions sent by Marshal BAZAINE to Gen. JEANNINGROS, in which word is sent to the latter that large Franco-Mexican forces had been sent from the capital to Monterey and Saltillo, with orders for him to commence military operations. This result, adds the Prefect in his proclamation, in conjunction with the movements of Gen. MEJIA, will put an end to all disturbances in the department sooner than is anticipated, besides that of all the frontier, of which one of the first results will be the opening communication with Matamaros.

The news from the State, or according to the Imperial nomenclature, Department of Sinaloa, is likewise gloomy for the Imperial cause. Mazatlan alone remains in the power of the Imperialists, and provisions cannot come to the city without having first passed through the revenue tax offices established outside by the Republican Gen. CORONA. The Imperial accounts say that CORONA, on his return from an expedition to Acaponeta, had just destroyed Noria entirely, not leaving one stone upon another, that even the tombs had been profaned, and the robbers, as they are called, amused themselves in firing at the images of the saints in the church.

With regard to the late rising at La Paz, when the Imperial authorities were driven out, we are told that the leaders of it recognize neither government, but appear disposed to govern themselves.

On the 31st ult., a place called San Juan de Guadalupe, in Durango, was taken by a guerrilla force of 300, among whom there were said to be about twenty Americans. After having completely destroyed it, they left in the direction of the mineral district of Rejes, it being supposed that they intended to attack the town of San Miguel del Mezquital. The guerrilla force was headed, says the Imperial official account, by two natives and an American. It is acknowledged that the Imperial Prefect has not force enough to protect the department. A French force had left the City of Durango to attack these guerrillas, who, after occupying San Dimas, were threatening Gavilanes. At the taking of San Juan de Guadalupe, there was a general sacking of the town, the authorities and a large number of private persons having been killed.

In the South, the Imperialists and the Republicans under PORFIRIO DIAZ still continue fighting. On the 4th of last month an engagement took place on the hills near the town of Comitlipa, the Imperialists having posted themselves in that position to prevent the advance of the Republicanns of Guerrero, commanded by PORFIRIO DIAZ and a guerrilla chief of note, named SANCHEZ, into the adjoining State of Puebla. The Imperialists claim the victory.

An official dispatch from Toluca speaks of a victory over the Republican Gen. REGULES, who had made an attack on a place called Angangeo, at the head of over 3,000 troops, consisting of cavalry, infantry and artillery. REGULES succeeded in penetrating as far as the public square, and must have held the place for some time, as the Imperial account says that several commercial houses as well as private persons were plundered, but he was driven out with the loss of some 30 or 40 killed and as many wounded. However, as this feat of arms was executed not so very distant from the capital, it shows that the Republicans can raise armies almost under the nose of MAXIMILIAN. Indeed, a letter written from Toluca and published in the Mexican papers says as much, stating that although all the misfortunes that they feared had vanished by the departure of REGULES for the south of Michoacan, yet that their situation would not be improved, as besides the guerrillas of ZITACUARO, who most probably had increased, UGALDE had shown himself again at the head of a small force. On the 16th ult. another place named Maravatio was attacked by REGULES, but he was as unsuccessful as in his other attempt, having been beaten off.

In Yucatan the Imperialists, commanded by Col. LOPEZ, had been defeated by the Indians of Sabcaba, near Tixcucalcupul. They then, to the number of 800, attacked the town of Senotillo, but were repulsed. In the first-named engagement a Lieutenant of Engineers named MARTINEZ was killed, and the Empress had sent a sum of money to his widow. In the latter Capt. DIAZ, who commanded, had died of the wounds that he had received. Col. LOPEZ was to be tried by court-martial.

Various engagements have taken place in other places, with alternate success on one side and the other, but not of sufficient interest to give an account of them.

An attempt to assassinate the Minister of War had been discovered. The conspirators were surprised and arrested on the 18th ult., with arms in their hands, at the moment when they were about to put their project into execution. Col. MARAINO PICO was arrested, together with one of his accomplices, called the "Chino Cirilo." The latter being questioned, confessed his crime, and gave the name of other parties who were likewise implicated in the conspiracy, and who it was expected would soon be brought to justice. They were all to be tried by court-martial. Personal resentment and revenge are given as the motives of this crime.

The Imperial government has given its consent to the project of constructing a horse railroad from Vera Cruz to Puebla by Jalapa, Perote and San Juan de los Llanos. In the concession it is stipulated that the line from Vera Cruz to Jalapa shall be constructed by January, 1867, reach Perote in May following, and be terminated at Puebla by the end of the same year. The project of making a railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec has been also again taken up. Several different companies are seeking for the concession from the Imperial government.

An earthquake shock was felt at the capital at 6:20 o'clock on the afternoon of the 3d inst. Fortunately it was unattended with any accident. The shock lasted for ninety seconds. At Orizaba, where the earthquake was felt on the 2d, the result was more disastrous, the tower and part of the body of a church having fallen, as well as some dwellings; several persons were injured, and two children killed. At Maltrata, one-half of the town was destroyed. The shock was only felt slightly at Vera Cruz.

The court-martial that tried the Zouaves who had acted so mutinously at Martinique, condemned the leaders MOUTAY, BOUZIER, PLEUS, PERINET and GUETTES SPAHIS to be shot; three others named PLETTE, CORNETTE and ROY, to ten years' hard labor; ST AUBIN, HERLAY, LEMOINE and VERNAY, to seven years' hard labor, and others to five years', three years' and six months' imprisonment. Four of them were declared innocent.

A court-martial at Jalapa had sentenced several Mexican guerrillas to be put to death.

The Empress CHARLOTTE was the object of much attention in her journey from Vera Cruz to Orizaba, particularly in the last named city. The Emperor had left the capital to meet her, but they would not return there until after having made an excursion of some days in the direction of Cuernavaca.

The late foray of the Republicans in the direction of Tolica, appears to have been of a more serious nature than was at first reported. A place called Temascaltepec, was entirely wrecked and several of the women carried off. On the 28th ult. they showed themselves at San Nicolas Bastida, after passing through Cieneguillas, having shot at the first named place a letter-carrier who was on his way to Toluca. On the evening of the same day they made an attack on the estate of GAVIA, and on the following morning returned in the direction of Zitacuaro, from where they originally came. The places through which they passed will preserve, it is said, for a long time the marks of their track. Grain for seed and animals, as well as people, were carried off, the latter either to extort ransom or to enlist in their ranks. The native Indians of a place called San Mateo de los Ranchos received the guerrillas with friendship, but this did not prevent many of them from being carried off forcibly. At Maravatio the stage was stopped by guerrillas and the mail-bags taken away. UGALDE, after his escape, had joined the above-named guerrillas and had been admitted into their ranks.

Several destructive fires have lately taken place at Matanzas and Cardenas, in this island. At one which occurred a few days ago at Matanzas, four negro slaves were burned to death. The London Fire Insurance Companies, who do considerable business here, will be heavy losers.

D. EDUARDO ASQUERINO, the editor and proprietor of a newspaper published in Madrid, called the *America*, who lately arrived here, has been made the object of much attention on the part of the Cubans. He was honored with a public dinner a short time ago here in Havana, and on last Friday received a similar mark of attention at Matamoras. He belongs to the party known in Spanish politics as the "progresistas."

The civil code of Spain, the same as in the mother country, is declared to be the law here from next July.

The Chinese immigration is increasing considerably; several cargoes of Asiatic laborers—or slaves, as they ought really to be called—are announced as on their way to this land of promise by the parties who have entered into this lucrative traffic.

We have had for the last week a continuation of very cold weather, accompanied with high winds. A brig which arrived the day before yesterday from Portland brought eleven shipwrecked sailors, the crew of a Portuguese brig, bound from New-York to Oporto. They had been eight days in an open boat. A Spanish brig, the *Ana*, which left here on the 7th inst. for Antwerp, had to put back on account of the bad weather. GRAU's Italian opera company are expected here soon, to give a series of performances at the Tacon Theatre.

LARA.

The Earthquake in Mexico—The Captain-General of Cuba and the Supreme Court—Cholera at Havana.

HAVANA, Saturday, Jan. 13.

The steamship *Manhattan* arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz, and sailed again this morning for New-York, but was obliged to put back again from some accident to her machinery.

An earthquake was felt at Vera Cruz on the 3d, at 6:20 P. M., but no damage was done. The effect in the interior of Mexico, however, was more serious, and in Orizaba, Maltrata and other places considerable damage and loss of life is reported.

Another railway across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec is protected.

The Captain-General of Cuba is still at variance with the Audiencia, (or Supreme Court.) The latter a short time since ordered six hundred slaves, from the estate of the famous ZULUETA, to be brought before it, on the plea that they were free. ZULUETA applied to Gen. DULCE for aid, and the latter countermanded the orders of the tribunal. This, in its turn, protested, and informed the Captain-General that its powers and his were different, and that he had no authority for interfering in the matter. The affair has been referred to Spain, and the slaves continue with ZULUETA.

The Spanish mail steamer from Cadiz arrived here on the 11th. Considerable excitement was occasioned by her being placed in quarantine and then released; and now it is reported she is again to be placed under surveillance, and when discharged will be fumigated. Two cases of cholera are reported to have occurred on the passage, and the Havana papers have been ordered to remain silent on the subject.

The weather here has been quite cold for the past fortnight, with a strong northerly wind. Several coasting vessels have been wrecked, and many others have put in here in distress, among which were the British brig *Manlius*, from Galveston for Liverpool, with cotton.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Claims Against the United States Government—Delinquent Contractors—Receipts of the City Railroad Companies.

This board held a special meeting yesterday—President BRICE in the chair. The following resolution by Mr. LEOW was called up:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and hereby is authorized to take the necessary measures to collect from the United States Government the balance unpaid of the amount expended in the years 1861 and 1862, through the Union Defence Committee in furnishing United States troops with arms and ammunition, including all the expenditures connected therewith, and that the expense incurred by the Comptroller in carrying into effect this resolution be paid from the appropriation of city contingencies.

On motion of Mr. BYERS the resolution was amended by inserting a clause requesting our representatives at Washington to use their influence in collecting this claim. The resolution was then adopted.

A resolution was also adopted instructing the Counsel to the Corporation to take proceedings against the sureties of MCCOOL & WARNOCK for damages sustained by the city in the non-fulfillment of the contract entered into by MCCOOL & WARNOCK for the paving of the streets of the city.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, inclosing statements of the receipts of the various city railroad companies for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1865, as follows:

Second-avenue Railroad	$215,663
Third-avenue Railroad	555,970
Sixth-avenue Railroad	247,104
Seventh-avenue Railroad	320,813
Eighth-avenue Railroad	362,803
Ninth-avenue Railroad	39,850
Forty-second and Grand-street Railroad	145,322

The board adjourned to the 22d inst.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Exception to a Rule Asked—No Report on the Claim of Mr. Horatio P. Allen—Colored Schools—Normal School—Standing Committees for 1866.

At the second stated meeting of the Board of Education, held in the hall of the board last evening, eighteen of the twenty-one members were present, and the President, JAS. M. MCLEAN, Esq., filled the hair. After the reading of the minutes, the members, on motion of Commissioner MILLER, vacated their chairs and selected their respective seats for the year.

After various communications had been received from ward officers, the nomination of Mr. WILLIAM E. BRINCKERHOFF to a School Inspectorship in the Fourth District was received from Mayor HOFFMAN.

On motion of Commissioner WEST, the Committee on By-laws were instructed to report a law prohibiting the employment of janitors who have not received certificates of competency from the Engineer to the board.

It was further voted that the salary of the Engineer to the board be increased to $2,500 a year, to date from Jan. 1, 1866, and that the salary of the Janitor of Ward School No. 44, in the Fifth Ward, be raised from $800 to $900 a year.

THE EXCLUSION OF NON-RESIDENT CHILDREN.

Commissioner CHIPP presented a communication from Mr. J. PRIESTLY, asking the board to recede from the resolution of December last, excluding from the public schools the children of non-residents. The paper is as follows:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1866.

Charles J. Chipp, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: The recent order of your board, excluding non-resident children from the public schools, does such palpable injustice to a small class, that I feel sure you will make an exception in their favor on a consideration of the subject. I refer to such children of the officers and men of the army and navy as may happen to be residing in the neighborhood of the city.

The parents of these children have rarely any fixed homes, and their incomes are generally totally inadequate to bear the expenses of supporting their families in the cities during these times of high prices. There can be but few of them who can reside within reach of the benefits of our public schools; and surely the least we can do for a class who did so much for the republic in the last four years is to freely give them this benefit.

I am impelled to appeal to you on this subject from an instance that has occurred in my own family. The boy, between 13 and 14 years of age, is the son of an officer in the navy, whose active service during the war was the very severe one of commanding a gunboat on the Mississippi. He performed there very important service; but, of course, being in connection with the army, he could obtain no prize money. The boy is well advanced, and has been a most diligent student in one of our ward schools, and has been expecting to win his way to the Free Academy in a few months. His father has been ordered to a distant Pacific station; and his mother, who is at present residing in Brooklyn, is much grieved at the interruption to his studies, which it will be if you enforce your order.

Hoping that the exception for which I plead may meet the approval of your board, I remain, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

J. PRIESTLY.

THE COLORED SCHOOLS.

Commissioner VANCE presented the following preamble and resolution, and they were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The colored schools of this city are not at present located so as to meet the wants of the colored residents, said colored residents being scattered over the city, and as no school can be established without the application of a local Board of Trustees showing the necessity of the establishment of a school in said ward, and as no ward contains a sufficient number of colored residents to warrant any local board in establishing a colored school, and it being the settled opinion of all familiar with our school system that the efficiency of the colored schools would be greatly enhanced by placing them under the immediate control of this board and its Superintendent of Schools; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Clerk of this Board be, and he hereby is, authorized to cause a bill to be prepared and submitted to the Legislature, placing the establishment and control of the public schools for colored children in the Board of Education.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

On motion of Commissioner VANCE, the Clerk of the Board was ordered to draft a bill and present the same to the Legislature, asking that body to appropriate moneys for the support of Normal Schools in this city.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The President reported the following Standing Committees for 1866, as follows:

Executive Committee on Free Academy—Messrs. Murray, Miller, Vance, Hitchman, Roosevelt, Hayes, Turner.

Committee on Normal Schools—Messrs. Farr, Roosevelt, Small, Burrill, Brady.

Finance Committee—Messrs. Vance, Brennan, Small, West, Warren.

Committee on Sites and New Schools—Messrs. Landon, Post, Murray, Bloomfield, Kuster.

Committee on School Furniture—Messrs. Hitchman, Kuster, Brady, Brennan, Post.

Committee on Warming and Ventilation—Messrs. Hayes, Farr, Dupignac, Hitchman, Chipp.

Committee on Buildings—Messrs. Miller, Small, Post, Chipp, Hayes.

Committee on Supplies—Messrs. Brennan, Vance, Farr, Dupignac, Miller.

Auditing Committee—Messrs. Turner, West, Landon, Chipp, Kuster.

Committee on By-Laws, Elections and Qualifications—Messrs. West, Murray, Hayes, Bloomfield, Burrill.

Committee on Course of Studies and School-Books—Messrs. Roosevelt, Brady, Warren, Burrill, Landon.

Committee on Teachers—Messrs. Dupignac, Warren, Turner, Farr, Bloomfield.

The board adjourned without noticing the claim of Mr. HORATIO P. ALLEN to the seat which has been taken by Mr. JAMES B. BRADY. It is understood that Mr. BRADY will expend from $10,000 to $25,000, if necessary, to retain the seat.

The New-York Hospital.

The governors of this institution put forth an appeal for aid. They say that "the erection of new buildings, rendered necessary by the increasing demand of accommodation for the sick and those suffering from fractures, contusions and wounds, more than three-fourths of whom are brought from that portion of the city below Grand-street; the discontinuance of the annual appropriation by the State of $22,500, enjoyed by the hospital for forty-three years, and relied upon as a continuing fund for the payment of past and current expenditures; the refusal of the corporation of the City of New-York to contribute toward the support of the institution; the great advance in the prices of all articles of consumption in the treatment of the sick and suffering; all these causes combined have resulted in a debt, the balance of which—about $100,000—seriously embarrasses the hospital, and threatens to diminish its usefulness. Of this amount, the sum of $25,000 represents the excess of disbursements over receipts for the current year, ending Dec. 31, 1865."

The yearly income of the hospital, exclusive of donations, is about $6,000, while the rate of board paid by patients is less than the actual cost of their support.

The Governors earnestly appeal to our citizens for aid in supporting this beneficent institution. Without such aid its operations must be greatly embarrassed, if not suspended altogether. Donations may be sent to any of the following gentlemen: John A. Stevens, George T. Trimble, John D. Wolfe, John C. Green, Thomas H. Faile, Robert L. Kennedy, Otis D. Swan, Sheppard Gandy.

A HOSPITABLE PEOPLE.

Probable Removal of Rev. Dr. Bellows' Church.

For several months the congregation of which Rev. Dr. BELLOWS is pastor, have been much straitened for room; and strangers who have visited the church on Sunday have been obliged to content themselves often with rather poor accommodation; or at any rate much poorer than either Dr. BELLOWS or his people would have been glad to extend. A committee was appointed some weeks ago to consider the subject of increasing the capacity of the present house, or of providing additional accommodation elsewhere, and they had resolved on offering the church building for sale, provided $175,000 could be realized therefrom. The committee of a Jewish Synagogue have examined the property, with a view to purchasing, but the trade not having been consummated, the committee agreed to suspend negotiations for the present, and to recommend such a course to the society whom they represent.

The annual meeting of the society occurred on Tuesday evening, and at that time the committee above alluded to reported and were discharged, but a second committee, consisting of Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, Mr. C. VAUX, Mr. W. M. PRICHARD, and others, were designated to again take the subject of church accommodation in charge, and consider all possible methods of increasing the facilities of the parish for public worship. Several members of this committee being known to favor an abandonment of the present edifice, it seems not unlikely that the movement may eventuate in a removal of the church to some other locality, where a new structure will be erected of such size and capacity of accommodation as shall properly serve the wants of the society, and be adapted to the interests of the denomination in New-York. As a measure for relieving the pressure of strangers who desire to attend worship at this church, it was voted to make the evening service substantially a free one; the details of the plan not being of sufficient importance to justify us in giving the space needful for their description.

A Mission School will probably soon be established under the auspices of All Soul's Church, the estimated expense of which is $2,500 yearly. Beside this there is a large and very prosperous Sunday-school connected with the congregation, while several excellent charities are maintained, either partially or wholly, by Dr. BELLOWS' people, who, as appeared in a sermon preached by him last Sunday, have raised for philanthropic and religious objects during the year about $25,000. At the annual meeting above mentioned a resolution was introduced and adopted, pledging the society to renewed fidelity and liberality in the promulgation of Unitarian views. The meeting was quite large, and was composed of the working members of the society, including a fair representation of ladies.

The Amateur Dramatic Club—Mr. Jerome's Theatre Lent to the French Troupe.

At a meeting of this club on Monday evening it was stated that the French troupe had requested the use of Mr. JEROME's theatre for a series of performances, pending the completion of their house in Fourteenth-street, and that Mr. JEROME had consented, on condition that one-half the proceeds should be given to the poor, and that all the arrangements should be made under the direction of the Dramatic Club. The club promptly and unanimously ratified the agreement, and over two-thirds of the tickets for the first series of five nights were immediately subscribed. All the tickets would have been subscribed, but the balconies were reserved for members of the club who were not present. The share for the poor, we understand, will be $400 to $500 per night.

It is pleasant to see our rich men, the leaders of fashion and taste—the Heckschers, the Belmonts, the Forbeses, the Traverses, the Cuttings, the Riggses, the Fearings, &c.—while indulging in their luxurious and elegant amusements, not unmindful of the claims of the unfortunate. Many a sad heart will be gladdened by this good deed. Many a helpless mother, surrounded now by her shivering, starving children, will be made to weep tears of joy instead of despair.

We understand the particular direction of the charity was not decided upon, but the Children's Aid Society, the Women's Employment Society, and one or two others of like nature, were mentioned. This matter, however, is left entirely in the hands of the lady members of the club.

Naval Items.

The *Algonquin* is nearly ready for sea, and will be put in commission and receive her complement of men some time this week. Lieut.-Commander QUACKENBUSH has been ordered to command her. She has been thoroughly overhauled, and a great many alterations have been made in her boilers.... The *Winooski* will finish her last test on Monday next, and she will then be taken to the Navy-yard, to make the necessary preparations for her race with the *Algonquin*. There is now some prospect that the much-talked-of sea race will take place soon. Since the commencement of her trial with the *Algonquin*, the *Winooski* has never ceased to burn coal, and has consumed over 1,100 tons....The experiments on the new gun-carriage with the 15-inch guns have been brought to a close, the trials having proved satisfactory. The gunboat *Don*, which conducted the tests, will shortly be assigned to other duty....The new frigate *Neshaminy* has been towed to the Ætna Iron Works to receive her machinery....The *Madawaska* will be ready for sea in about a month, and is expected to make a trial trip about the 1st of March.

The Street-Cleaning Commission.

The first meeting of the Street-Cleaning Commission for 1866 was held yesterday, in the Mayor's Office. His Honor was elected Chairman, and Col. C. J. JOLINE, Secretary.

The following communication was received from the street cleaning contractors:

Hon. John T. Hoffman, Mayor:

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request, we most respectfully state, that during the week ending Jan. 6, the following forces were employed upon the streets of this city:

Laborers, 292; cartmen, 320; and during the week ending Jan. 13, instant, laborers, 243; cartmen, 329.

There was dumped at the owners' dumping ground for the week ending Jan. 6, 12,080 loads; Jan. 13, 12,239 loads.

Yours, respectfully,
BROWN, DEVOE & KNAPP.

Hereafter the contractors will be required to make periodical returns of the work done by them.

POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

HEAVY ROBBERY.

EDWARD DEGRAU, who keeps a liquor store at No. 365 Seventh-avenue, made complaint against his barkeeper, CHRISTOPHER BLAKE, for robbing him of $900, and the accused was arrested by Officer MANN, of Jersey City. Mr. DEGRAU stated that on the 16th inst. he missed from his desk a quantity of State bank bills, United States Treasury and national bank notes, and fractional currency, amounting to about $900. The prisoner disappeared from the premises, and on being arrested he acknowledged to the complainant that he had taken the money from Mr. DEGRAU's son, who slept with the accused in the room where the money was lying. A portion of the missing money was found in BLAKE's possession, as was also a passage ticket to Liverpool, made out for the prisoner and the boy, WILLIAM DEGRAU, aged 12 years. BLAKE is 19 years of age, and a native of Ireland. He was committed to answer in default of $2,500 bail.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

AARON GRABOSKY, doing business at No. 573 Eighth-avenue, stated that on the 15th inst. MARY DELANY came into his store and bought some goods, and paid for the same with a $10 note, purporting to be a genuine issue of the New-England Pacific Bank, of North Providence, R. I., and subsequently he discovered that the bill was a counterfeit. DAVID ATKIN, of No. 665 Eighth-avenue, also stated that the accused came to his store, and after selecting some goods valued at $1, she tendered a similar bill, and received the $9 change. The accused was arrested by Officer MORGANS, of the Twentieth Precinct, and committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail. MARY is 40 years of age, a native of Ireland, and resides in Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets.

A COSTLY SPREE.

JAMES A. MEARY, residing at No. 135 Concord-street, Brooklyn, during the night of the 15th inst., entered a liquor-store at No. 639 Broadway, partially intoxicated. While there he made the acquaintance of CHARLES H. SMITH and BERNARD CUMMINGS. About midnight the three men left the premises and, it is alleged, that while passing through Laurens-street, MEARY was knocked down by the others, and a diamond pin, gold watch, a quantity of United States Treasury notes, and one or two other articles, in all valued at $292, were taken from him. He gave the alarm, and the men were arrested by Officer KELLY, of the Eighth Precinct. Both the prisoners were committed for examination. The missing property was not recovered.

Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

BURGLAR SURPRISED.

SIMON SCHNETZLER, who lives in rear of premises No. 136 Avenue B, stated that on the night of the 16th instant, he surprised a man in the act of breaking into his kitchen, having smashed the glass of the window and was raising the sash when discovered. Giving the alarm, he procured the assistance of Officer KELLY, of the Seventeenth Precinct, when the man was arrested in the yard. When arrested the intruder gave the name of DANIEL MACK. The prisoner was committed for trial in default of $2,000 bail. MACK is 24 years of age, a native of Ireland, and resides at No. 170 Avenue B.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge Russel.

END OF JOHN GOODMAN'S TRIAL.

The case of John Goodman, charged with murder, was terminated yesterday, the jury having rendered a verdict of manslaughter in the fourth degree.

A BURGLAR CONVICTED.

John King charged with burglary in having on the night of the 24th of December, 1865, broken into the house of Patrick Reynolds, No. 126 Cherry-street, and stolen therefrom the sum of $7 50, was tried, convicted and sentenced to five years in the State Prison.

ANOTHER BURGLAR.

George Smith, who broke into the house of Ambrose Wood, No. 36 Fourth-avenue, on the night of the 20th of December with intent to steal, pleaded guilty to burglary in the second degree, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

STEALING SILK.

Thomas Whitsey, who stole five pieces of silk valued at $700, from a case on board the steamship *Edinburgh*, at Pier No. 45 North River, and wrapped them about his person to avoid detection, pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

SENTENCES.

George Standt and Francis Marmond, convicted of forgery in the fourth degree, were sentenced to two years each in the State Prison.

Joseph Wallen, James Wheeler and Thomas Hayes, convicted of attempts to commit grand larceny, were sentenced respectively to two years in the State Prison.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 635, 311, 667, 981, 1079, 717, 737, 247, 63, 695, 697, 755, 759, 767, 769, 792, 793, 801, 805, 809. *Part II.*—Nos. 522, 584, 585, 590, 594, 614, 96, 440, 560, 1020, 2, 776, 312, 544, 136, 620, 622, 628, 630, 632.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1187, 1389, 1312, 1298, 1119, 1332, 908, 1144, 114, 1270, 1308, 763, 1341, 1337, 1376. *Part II.*—Nos. 891, 1272, 776, 1404, 1341, 1179, 1180, 886, 1340, 1415, 1416, 1417, 1418, 1419, 1420.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2041, 1837, 1327, 1475, 4669, 5533, 1463, 1817, 1819, 5400½, 901, 1793, 1841, 1351, 1573, 1569, 4635, 1833, 969. *Part II.*—Nos. 3810, 2168, 2140, 1324, 1476, 2138, 2024, 2106, 1090, 2182, 2252, 2254, 2256, 2258, 2260.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Nos. 55, 56, 60 to 65, inclusive, 284, 67 to 82, inclusive, enumerated.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Nos. 31, 34, 47, 60, 70, 71, 94. The general call commences at No. 100.

California Land Claims—Appellate Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court—Mandamus to the Circuit Court.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Chief Justice Chase presiding.

Exparte the United States in the matter of the City of San Francisco vs. the United States.—This is an application for a peremptory *mandamus* to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of California, commanding that court to allow the United States an appeal to this court from the final decree of the Circuit Court, entered in May, 1865, confirming to the City of San Francisco a tract of land situated in the County of San Francisco, and embracing so much of the peninsula on which the city is located, as will contain an area of four square leagues. The Circuit Court acquired jurisdiction of the claim of the city to the lands in question by virtue of the statute of July 1, 1864, which provides "that whenever the District Judge of any of the District Courts of the United States for California is interested in any land, the claim to which, under the act of March 3, 1851, is pending before him on appeal from the Board of Commissioners created by the act of 1851, the District Court shall order the case to be transferred to the Circuit Court of the United States for California, which court shall thereupon take jurisdiction and determine the same." The act also provides that the same transfer may be made by the District Court in cases involving title to lands within the limits of any city or town.

The City of San Francisco presented her petition to the Board of Land Commissioners in July, 1852, claiming title as successor of the alleged Pueblo of San Francisco.

In December, 1834, the Board of Commissioners confirmed the claim of the city to a portion of the lands, and rejected the claim of the residue. An appeal was taken to the District Court under the act of 1851, and both parties gave notice of their intention to prosecute it. The appeal was subsequently dismissed on the part of the United States, and at the date of the passage of the act of 1864 the case was pending in the District Court on the appeal of the city alone.

After the passage of the act of 1864, and under its authority, the case was transferred to the Circuit Court, as provided therein; and the case being there heard, a decree was entered, confirming the title of the city to the lands, with certain reservations and exceptions specified therein. Thereupon both parties moved an appeal to this court; on behalf of the government from the whole of the decree, and on the part of the city from so much of the decree as includes in the estimate the parcels of land which have been reserved or dedicated to public uses by the United States. These motions the court overruled and denied.

The question now presented, therefore, is, whether, under the constitution and statutes, an appeal will lie to this Court from that decree of the Circuit Court?

The doctrine announced by the Circuit Court in their decision is "that the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court exists only in those cases in which it is expressly granted."

The government now claims that the act of 1837 expressly confers upon the parties in this case the right to an appeal from the decree of the Circuit Court. The statute of 1864 is silent on that point in respect to cases removed to that court from the District Court, under the statute. It neither expressly provides for such an appeal, nor expressly declares that such appeal shall not be allowed, nor is there any provision of the act of 1864 by which any part of the act of 1851 is expressly repealed. The act simply, in one class of California land cases, authorizes, and in another class requires, the District Court to *transfer* the claims to the Circuit Court for adjudication. The act of 1864 therefore *does not repeal* the provisions of the act of 1851 authorizing an appeal to the Supreme Court in cases of such character.

When Congress enacted the law of 1851, it vested this court with appellate jurisdiction in all cases of the rejection or confirmation by the District Court of any claims to lands in California based upon a right or title derived from the Spanish or Mexican government. The District Court was directed by that statute to grant an appeal in every such case to the Supreme Court, on the application of the party against whom it rendered judgment. This provision is equivalent to a provision that in every such case the Supreme Court may exercise appellate jurisdiction. The form of the enactment cannot change the essential legal character and effect of the legislation. This provision can have no other effect than would have been attributable to a provision conferring, simply, on this court, appellate jurisdiction in cases within the act. If such had been the *form* of the provision, the District Court would have exercised, without special authority, the power of granting appeals. The provision that the District Court *shall grant* the appeals contemplated by the statutes, is merely directory of the method by which the jurisdiction of this court shall be made to attach.

If, therefore, the substance and intent of that section of the act of 1851 is as suggested, it is manifest that by that act the appellate jurisdiction of this court follows the cases authorized to be transferred from the District Court, after their transfer, under the act of 1864, into the Circuit Court; and this court may lawfully exercise in those cases, after their adjudication by the Circuit Court, the same jurisdiction which it could have exercised in them had the statute of 1864 not been enacted, after their adjudication by the District Court. In cases transferred into the Circuit Court and there determined, it is not to be presumed, of course, that Congress intended that appeals from the decrees of the Circuit Court should be allowed by the District Court. It may be conceded, therefore, that by necessary implication the authority of the District Court, in regard to the granting of appeals to the Supreme Court in those cases, was intended to be destroyed. In other words, while it may be conceded that Congress, by the act of 1864, changed the method by which the jurisdiction of this court, in cases transferred to the Circuit Court, should be invoked and made to attach, it may be contended that the act of 1864 does not affect the jurisdiction in those cases which was vested in this court by the act of 1851.

The case therefore stands thus: One act vests in this court appellate jurisdiction in all cases of claims to lands in California, and another authorizes the transfer of a certain class of those cases into the Circuit Court. There is no express repeal of the former by the latter, and such a repeal can only be worked by implication, and implied appeals are not favored by the law. An earlier statute is not impliedly repealed by a later, unless there is a positive repugnancy between them which will prevent the two laws standing together.

It is believed to be the true intent of the Legislature to place the Circuit Court, in regard to cases transferred to it under the act of 1864, precisely on the footing of the District Court in every respect, and to subject its judgments in the same manner to the revision of this court.

It is worthy of consideration to inquire whether Congress could have meant that the United States and the claimants should lose their right of appeal in certain cases by the mere accident of the interest of the District Judge in the one instance, or the location of the lands in the other. Because the District Judge is interested, or because the lands are located within the limits of any city or town, do the parties lose their right of appeal?

But a right of appeal is given the United States in this case by the 22d section of the Judiciary Act of 1789, which provides that "final judgments and decrees in civil actions, and suits in equity in a Circuit Court, *brought there by original process*," &c., when the matter in dispute exceeds the sum of two thousand dollars, exclusive of costs, may be reëxamined, and reversed or affirmed, in the Supreme Court; and in judgment of law this case must be regarded as brought in the Circuit Court of California by "original process;" that is to say, by act of Congress. By the act of 1851, the proceedings of the Land Commission by the methods therein provided, were transferred to the District Court. By the method provided by the act of 1864, this case was also *transferred, without previous judicial investigation*, from the District Court to the Circuit Court. Under these acts of Congress, the judicial investigation of this case *began* in the Circuit Court. All that occurred in regard to it in the Land Commission and the District Court was merely "a mode of providing for the institution of the suit" in the Circuit Court.

All this is true also, *à fortiori* of the transfer of the proceedings of the Board of Commissioners from the District Court to the Circuit Court. It is expressly called a *transfer*, not an *appeal*. The substance and intent of the proceeding must be considered; and when this is done, it is found that this transfer, like the former, is an "original proceeding" in the Circuit Court, the transfer "being but a mode of providing for the institution of the suit in that Court." If the action of the District Court would have been an "original proceeding," so also must the action of the Circuit Court be regarded as such, when performing the same functions and acting by way of substitution for the District Court. If so, then the right of appeal is granted by the act of 1789.

James Speed, Attorney-General, and J. Hubley Ashton, Assistant, for government.

Cruelty on Shipboard—The Captain of the Neptune Charged with Barbarous Conduct at Sea—A Sailor Disabled by Beating—The Belaying-pin at the Pump.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Stilwell.

Capt. Enoch W. Peabody, of the ship *Neptune*, was taken before United States Commissioner STILWELL yesterday, charged with having, on or about the 22d day of December last, beaten Amos Richards, a seaman before the mast on board the *Neptune*, so as to disable him and render him unfit for duty, the said Richards being now confined to his bed, and not likely to live.

Mr. Bell, Assistant United States District-Attorney, conducted the examination for the government, and Judge Beebe appeared for the defendant.

The only witness called was Levi Cox, who had been a seamen before the mast on board the ship *Neptune*. He testified that on the morning of the 24th day of December, 1865, at about eight o'clock, when a number of the sailors were at the pump on the port side of the ship, the Captain came out of the cabin, and seizing a belaying pin proceeded to "welt" the sailors, beginning with Amos Richards, on their heads, because, as he said, they were not pumping hard enough; that he, the Captain, struck Richards several blows on the head with the belaying pin so as to leave a large scar across his forehead, two severe cuts on other parts of his head, and that in consequence of such treatment Richards was disabled for work, having been rendered "crazy," although he continued on deck working little, but all he could. It appears that Capt. Peabody assaulted Richards at various times, the first occasion having been when the ship was about five days out from Liverpool, "coming down the Channel," and while the seamen were pulling on the main braces.

Judge Beebe objected to the government taking cognizance of any occasion or occasions other than that set forth in the affidavit, viz., on or about the 22d day of December, 1865.

Mr. Bell said he intended to establish the intent to do injury on the part of the Captain, and to show a continued assault.

The Commissioner ruled that, in accordance with the terms of the affidavit, the examination must be confined to the date therein set forth.

Mr. Bell said in that case he would be compelled to issue a new warrant and affidavits which would cover such technical objections.

On cross-examination the witness testified that he was a native of the West Indies, was 30 years of age, had been at sea for fifteen years, and was colored. Previous to going on board the *Neptune* he had been a sailor on the ship *Queen of the Mersey*, of Liverpool. The *Neptune* had been fifty-two days on the passage between Liverpool and New-York, and had encountered very rough and cold weather. During the passage the vessel sprung a leak, and all the sailors and forty of the passengers were called to work at the pumps. There were about one hundred and eighty steerage passengers on board, and twenty-eight men before the mast. The circumstances were such that every man was required to do what he could. Witness saw the Captain strike Richards, the place where the latter was standing being about sixty feet from the cabin; he also saw the Captain strike several of the other sailors, Sandwich Islanders, after which they pulled all they could.

Mr. Bell here rested the case on that complaint, and asked the Commissioner to hold the Captain for trial.

Adjourned till to-day, at 2 o'clock.

Assistant United States District-Attorney Bell subsequently had new affidavits drawn and sworn to, and the Captain arrested. These affidavits cover the times of the various assaults, and the Captain is held in $500 in each case.

It appears that Amos Richards is now under medical treatment, owing to the injuries he alleges he received at the hands of Capt. Peabody, and that he is not expected to live.

Counterfeiting.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

John Doelly was put on trial under an indictment charging him with having in his possession a quantity of counterfeit money, with intent to pass it. The evidence showed that the accused came to a keeper of a lager beer saloon in the Eastern District, named Petersen, and proposed to supply him with some counterfeit money, which he offered at forty cents on the dollar. Petersen chaffered with him, and finally agreed to take $1,600 of it, and made an appointment with Doelly to bring it the next day. He then went and gave information to the police. At the appointed time, Doelly was on hand, and told Petersen he had been able to bring only $700 of it this day, but would bring the rest soon. He then produced a package, whereupon he was arrested, and the package being examined, was found to contain a quantity of counterfeit twenty-five cent stamps and of one dollar bills.

The defendant furnished no testimony to contradict the case thus made out, and the jury found him guilty.

For the government, Mr. Silliman and Mr. Perry; for defence, Messrs. Hurst & Whiting.

STEALING FROM THE NAVY-YARD.

James Wilkinson and Michael Dunn, indicted for stealing a quantity of rope from the Navy-yard, withdrew the pleas of not guilty which they had interposed, and plead guilty. They were remanded for sentence.

Replevin—Liability for Repairs and Alterations in a Machine.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—JAN. 17.

Before Justice Balcolm and a Jury.

Edward G. Taylor vs. *John M. D. Keating.*—This action is in the nature of replevin to recover possession of one envelope folding machine. The defendant was the inventor of a new machine for the manufacture of envelopes, and through his agents, McSpedon & Robbins, sold to the plaintiff two of his machines for the sum of $400 each. Plaintiff claimed and showed by evidence that defendant agreed at the time of the sale that if the machines didn't do the work which it was represented they were capable of, he would make them right at his own expense; that they did not work well and were retained by defendant from time to time while in the plaintiff's possession, and were subsequently taken to defendant's shop, and alterations were there made. Before consenting to deliver the second machine, after its alterations were thus made, defendant insisted upon payment of the sum of $130 of the balance of a general account, only $29 50 being applicable to the expense of making the alterations in the machine in question. This sum plaintiff declined to pay, on the ground that defendant had at the time of the sale agreed to make repairs and alterations for a complete working machine. Defendant gave evidence tending to establish the fact that the last alterations he had made consisted in introducing a new improvement which he had invented since he sold the machines to plaintiff, thus changing the principle of the operation of the machines. He claimed, therefore, that it was not within the terms of the original contract of sale.

Plaintiff's counsel requested the court to instruct the jury to find for the plaintiff on the ground that upon defendant's own showing he could not in any event insist upon a mechanic's lien for more than $29 50, while he had refused upon demand to deliver the machine without a prior payment of $130.

The Court declined to give this instruction, holding that it was the plaintiff's duty, if the defendant had any lien at all, to tender $29 50 before bringing the action, but submitted the question to the jury whether the alterations which were shown to have been made by defendant were such as he was required to make under his original contract of sale, or whether they were made under a new agreement having reference to the introduction of a new improvement.

The jury returned a verdict in favor of plaintiff, assessing value of property at $400.

E. W. Dodge, for plaintiff; L. H. Dickerson and Mr. Darling for defendant.

Action for Delivery of Personal Property—Important Instructions to Jurors About the Question of Costs.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—JAN. 17.

Before Justice Joseph F. Barnard and a Jury.

Wm. S. Grant vs. *Frederick O. Lewin.*—This action was for the claim and delivery of personal property, consisting of wearing apparel claimed by the plaintiff, which had been delivered to the defendant without authority. Plaintiff brought replevin. The defence was a general denial.

Plaintiff testified that he owned the property, and enumerated the articles. Their value was $313, and he said that he demanded the property before suit was commenced. The defendant refused to deliver it. Other evidence was given that a demand was made before the suit was brought.

The defendant testified that the plaintiff asked him for the property, but said that the plaintiff consented to leave it a day or two for defendant to ascertain the plaintiff's rights. The plaintiff was recalled, and denied that he had given any consent, but that he had made an affidavit in order to induce the defendant to deliver the property without making expense to either party.

The question of demand and wrongful detention was submitted to the jury, with instructions that if they found that a demand was made, plaintiff was entitled to a verdict. The jury soon returned for instructions, and desired to know what would become of the property if they found for the defendant, and who would have to pay the costs if a verdict were rendered for plaintiff.

His Honor instructed them that a verdict for defendant would require the property—which it was conceded was plaintiff's—to be returned to the defendant, and that with the question of costs the jury had nothing to do.

The jury not having agreed at the time the court adjourned, a sealed verdict was directed to be returned this morning. For plaintiff, Messrs. D. C. Calvin and Sylvester Lay; for defendant, Mr. Sherman.

The Libel Suit Against a Sunday Journal—Trial Continued.

SUPERIOR COURT—PART I—JAN. 17.

Before Justice Jones and a Jury.

John H. Mecabe vs. *Cauldwell & Whitney.*—This case, reported in the TIMES of the 17th inst., is brought to recover the sum of $20,000 damages, which plaintiff alleges he has sustained by reason of the publication of an alleged libel in the defendant's journal on the 12th of October, 1862. The trial was continued yesterday.

The first witness called was *Miss Annie McIvor*, who testified—I am the person who was arrested on a charge of setting fire to Mr. Mecabe's house; I preferred a charge against Mecabe, and when it was called on for investigation I went before the Grand Jury of Hudson County; I appeared there twice; I don't think I can describe all Mr. Mecabe's conduct.

Q.—State such portions of the story you told before the first Grand Jury, as you can remember? A.—I remember stating that when I was in Westchester County I received a letter from Mr. Mecabe, in which he stated he desired to see me on particular business; I went to his house and he locked me in a room and kept me there all night; I stated before the Grand Jury that he gave me some medicine, and also that he desired me to leave the city until the talk should die away—I mean the talk about Mecabe and myself; my business was that of a dressmaker; I went before the Grand Jury for the purpose of instituting a prosecution against him; I have seen the *Sunday Mercury* article of Oct. 12, 1862; it is true, as Mr. McCabe's guilty conscience knows; there are a few mistakes; but those are in reference to myself, and do not relate to Mr. McCabe; it is not true that he placed me in the school, nor is it true that he told me his family were away from home.

Mr. Hall here asked the instructions of the Court as to whether it would require, in justification, anything more than the proof that the statements of the occurrences were as they actually took place, or whether the defence must go into the truth of the facts which the witness, in her charges, had made against the plaintiff.

Mr. Huntley, for plaintiff, contended that the evidence as to what appeared before the Grand Jury, and its correspondence with what was published, might be a matter of instigation, but not of justification. The action of the Grand Jury, being private and *ex parte*, could not come within the act of 1854.

Mr. Hall contended that the proceedings before a Grand Jury were partly public and partly private—public as regarded the testimony, and private as respects their deliberations.

The Court held that under the case of Stanley *vs.* Webb, prior to the act of 1854, the publication of proceedings before a Grand Jury was not privileged. For the purposes of this trial he would hold that the act of 1854 included in its provisions the publication of *ex parte* proceedings, such as those before a Magistrate on preliminary examination, or before grand inquests.

Miss McIvor was cross-examined at length by plaintiff's counsel, but nothing of special importance to the public was elicited.

The trial will be resumed to-day at 10 o'clock.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 17.

By Justice McCunn.

Louis F. Theralson *vs.* John Coughty, &c.; motion granted. William G. Deshler *vs.* James W. Stone; motion granted. James Canfield *vs.* Chas. N. Denman, &c.; motion granted and attachment set aside and vacated with $10 costs. The Same *vs.* The Same; motion granted and proceedings dismissed with $10 costs. The Same *vs.* The Same; injunction vacated and set aside with $10 costs.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 17.

By Justice Sutherland.

Mary Ann Wessels *vs.* James H. Wessels; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted. Leander Darlington *vs.* Charles A. Whedon et al.; judgment ordered.

By Justice J. F. Barnard.

Bank of the Commonwealth *vs.* Joseph Van Vleck et al.; judgment for defendants with $100 commissions; papers with the clerk of Part I., Circuit.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Erin	Jan. 20	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	Jan. 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Borussia	Jan. 20	New-York	Hamburg.
Arago	Jan. 20	New-York	Havre.

FROM EUROPE.

England	Jan. 3	Liverpool	New-York.
City of New-York	Jan. 3	Liverpool	New-York.
Hansa	Jan. 3	Southampton	New-York.
Washington	Jan. 5	Havre	New-York.
Asia	Jan. 6	Liverpool	Boston.
Germania	Jan. 10	Hamburg	New-York.
New-York	Jan. 17	Southampton	New-York.

New-Orleans, Havana and S. America.

New-York	Jan. 20	Aspinwall.
Santiago de Cuba	Jan. 20	Nicaragua.
Fung Shuey	Jan. 20	New-Orleans.

Departure of Ocean Mails.

Mails for Europe, via Hamburg, per steamer *Borussia*, close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.; via Falmouth and Havre, per steamer *Arago*, same day, at 1 P. M.; via Queenstown, per steamer *City of Baltimore*, at 10:30 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	3 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 5:30 and 10:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Flambeau, from Savannah—Dr. Kennyworth, A. J. Spiller, J. M. Wilson, Jas. Bagley, H. Becker, F. Schliby, J. Lewis, Chas. Herold, J. Schold, W. Berch, Mrs. O'Connor, Capt. Kinner, Mrs. L. J. Conway and child, W. Menke, C. E. Dodd, C. H. Baldwin, Miss M. Cain, C. S. Preston, Jos. Edwards, W. Cook, H. F. Meyers, C. Vansant, Thos. Butler, and 3 in steerage.

In steamship Eagle, from Havana—Gov. H. G. Curtin and wife, Miss Curtin, M. Eller, W. H. Ferris, wife and child, L. Ackermand and servant, G. Abendanen, H. Meyer, A. de Angelis, F. L. Norton, F. P. Norton, Dr. J. A. Phillips, Geo. P. Hamilton, Miss Hamilton, E. H. Widney, Mrs. M. Lee.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 21 | Sun sets...... 5 01 | Moon sets..... 7 24

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 9 02 | Gov. Island. 9 51 | Hell Gate....11 13

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 17.

Cleared.

Steamships Edinburgh, (Br.,) Roskell, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Falcon, Aldrich, Baltimore, J. B. Smull; Morro Castle, Adams, Havana, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Mary Sanford, Sherwood, Boston, Whitney & Hathway; E. C. Knight, Dentze, Alexandria, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Flag, Merrill, New-Orleans, D. N. Carrington.

Barks Chispa, (Br.,) Sprague, Cadiz and a market; Notre Dame de Pama, (Fr.,) Formentin, Point-au-Petre, Gaud., S. R. Reynal.

Brigs Chief, (Br.,) Norris, Barbados, J. F. Whitney & Co.; B. Young, Gibson, Cardenas, J. E. Ward & Co.; Flying Cloud, (Br.,) Jarren, Leehorn, G. F. Bulley.

Schooners Gem, Powell, Wilmington, N. C., E. S. Powell; Susan, Snow, Para, B. P. Sherman & Co.; Julia Maria, Mott, New-Haven, J. V. Haviland.

Arrived.

Steamship San Jacinto, Loveland, Savannah 75 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Garrison & Allen. Jan. 15, at 9 A. M., passed steamship Eutaw, hence for Mobile. 16th, off Absecom, passed brig Loch Lamar, of Stockton, from Mobile for New-York.

Steamship Flambeau, Eaton, Savannah Jan. 13, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. Jan. 14, lat. 33 48, lon. 76 52, passed a screw steamer strg. S. W., showing a white flag with a blue cross, (diagonal;) at 5 P. M., same day, passed steamship Chase, strg. S. W.; same night, passed 2 steamers, bound S. W.

Steamship Eagle, Lawrence, Havana Jan. 13, at 1 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. The steamship Manhattan returned to Havana on the morning of the 17th, with machinery disabled. The steamship Morning Star sailed one hour after the Eagle.

Steamship America, Lindt, Savannah Jan. 13, with mdse. and passengers to Wakeman, Gookin & Dickinson. Jan. 15, 20 miles N. of Hatteras, passed steamship Eutaw, bound S.

Steamship Chesapeake, Sherwood, Portland, Me., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Mary Sanford, Sherwood, Boston.

Ship Surprise, Ranlett, Yokohama, Japan, Sept. 1, with teas to A. A. Low & Bros. Oct. 3, in China Sea, lat. 9 N., lon. 111 E., lost overboard Henry G. Hamilton, seaman, belonging to the State of Missouri. Near the Island of Gt. Loo Choo, Pacific Ocean, experienced a terrible cyclone storm, and was hove to for 48 hours on starboard tack; wind veering from E. N. E. to S. E. and S. W.; lost quarter boat and bulwarks. Passed Straits of Sunda Oct. 21, and Cape of Good Hope Nov. 21, having had strong westerly gales for 10 ds.; crossed the line Dec. 22, with light airs and calms. Spoke the following vessels in China Sea: Br. ship Canadian, for Hong Kong; Br. bark Maggie, for Singapore; Br. ship Calabar, for China; Br. ship Kelso, for London. Off Cape of Good Hope, Br. bark Warrior, of Pictou, N. S., bound W.; Br. bark Lotus, bound W.; ship Beautiful Star, from Tranquebar for London; Dutch propeller Sophia, bound E., and saw her next day bound into Cape Town, with loss of foremast; Dec. 30, lat. 18 N., lon. 61 W., herm. brig Hellen, bound S.; south of the Gulf experienced very heavy weather, northerly gales, one of which lasted 3 ds.; sprung foremast-head; between Cape Hatteras and Delaware Bay had northerly and easterly gales, much snow and ice; have been 14 ds. N. of lat. 30.

Ship Glenaros, (Br.,) Buckham, Foo Chow 103 ds., with teas to order. Passed Cape of Good Hope Dec. 1; lat. 31, lon. 72, encountered a very heavy gale, and have had very heavy weather since.

Bark Hannibal, Hawkin, Apalachicola 19 ds., with cotton to N. L. McCready & Co. Had heavy weather the entire passage; split sails, &c. Jan. 12, lat. 31 51, lon. 72, fell in with schr. Mary & Adaline, hence for Chincoteague, with rudder-head split, sails blown away, rigging stranded, mainmast gone, and leaking badly. Took from her the Captain and crew, six in number, and brought them to New-York. Sld. in co. with brig Alice Lea, Herring, for New-York.

Bark Henry Trowbridge, (of New-Haven,) Duntz, Barbados Dec. 23, St. Mark's 28th, with sugar and molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Has been 14 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy N. and N. E. winds. Left no vessels.

Bark Argean, (of Providence,) Lindsey, Apalachicola 23 ds., with cotton to Simes & Chase. Has had heavy weather the entire passage: been 12 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark Aberdeen, (of Searsport,) Cochran, Matanzas 17 ds., with molasses to R. P. Buck & Co. Has had heavy weather; split sails, stove bulwarks and shifted cargo.

Bark Barlow, (of St. John, N. B.,) Bulmer, Salt Cay 19 ds., with salt to P. I. Nevius & Son. Jan. 15, in the Gulf, had a heavy gale from N. E., in which stove bulwarks, started bowsprit and carried away rudder-head and sprung a leak. Sld. in co. with brig W. F. Clark and schr. Life-boat, for New-York.

Bark Eliza Barss, Frith, of and from Bermuda 17 ds., in ballast to J. N. Harvey. Had heavy N. and N. E. winds the whole passage.

Bark Tejuca, (of Searsport,) Berryman, Charleston, S. C., 9 ds., with cotton and resin to Walsh & Carver.

Bark Marathon, Crowley, Elacata, Sicily, 92 ds., with brimstone to Simpson & Clapp. From Jan. 7 to Jan. 9, had a very heavy gale, stove bulwarks, split sails and did other damage.

Bark Boomerang, (Br.,) Crichton, New-Haven, to load for Havre, to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Undine, (Br.,) Williams, Rio Janeiro 46 ds., with coffee, &c., to master. Have had a succession of northerly gales the entire passage.

Brig Premier, (Br.,) Doane, Port-au-Prince 19 ds., with cotton, coffee, &c., to Brett, Son & Co. Has been 14 ds. N. of Hatteras with very heavy gales.

Brig Frederic Eugenie, (Fr.,) Gourand, Cette 105 ds., with wine, &c., to Lienau & Co.

Brig Mary Cobb, Duncan, Port Royal 20 ds., with cotton to Bixbie & Co.

Brig Jane Brundage, (of St. John, N. B.,) Fitzpatrick, Inagua 16 ds., with salt to D. R. De Wolf & Co. Sld. in co. with bark Camp Vale, for Philadelphia.

Brig H. T. Colthirst, (of Turks Island,) Emery, Mansanilla 29 ds., with mahogany to Rivera, Cardoza & Co. Has had heavy weather; lost deck-load of cedar; lost and split sails, and had some of the crew frost-bitten.

Brig Anna D. Torrey, Haskins, Richmond, Va., 12 ds., with mdse. to master.

Brig Fanny Foulkes, Swain, Mobile 27 ds., with cotton and resin to master. Has had very heavy weather; split sails, &c.

Brig Scotland, (of Barbados,) Crowell, Grand Turk, T. I., 18 ds., with salt to E. T. Smith & Co. Have been 14 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy N. and N. W. gales; stove boats and split sails. The bark Barlow sailed the day previous for New-York.

Brig Loch Lomond (of Stockton,) Black, Mobile 18 ds., with cotton to master. Jan. 14, lat. 37 07, lon. 73 56, saw a boat, bottom up, painted black, with green bottom, about 20 feet long, not long in the water.

Brig Sea Foam, (of Boston,) Stanton, St. Michael's 47 ds., with fruit to L. E. Amsinck & Co. Has had heavy westerly gales most of the passage, and split sails; was off Barnegat Jan. 22, and was blown off.

Brig Mary E. Ladd, (of Westport, N. S.,) Ellis, Sierra Leone 36 ds., with palm-oil and hides to Edmiston Bros.

Brig Los Amigos, (of Belize, Hond.,) Lind, Para 22 ds., with rubber, &c., to L. E. Amsinck & Co.

Brig Roamer, Crabtree, Norfolk 11 ds., with wood to master.

Schr. Tigris, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Lockhart, Curacoa Dec. 30, with salt and skins to D. R. De Wolf & Co. Has had heavy weather; carried away mainboom, sprung foremast-head, lost and split sails.

Schr. Henry Middleton, (of Brookhaven,) Prior, Mayaguez, P. R., 17 ds., with fruit to Jos. Eneas. Has had heavy weather; lost boat, stove bulwarks, lost and split sails, and lost deck-load of oranges; was 11 ds. between lon. 31 and 35.

Schr. Carrie Wells, Lamson, Corn Island 26 ds., with cocoa-nuts and limes to G. Wessels. Had heavy weather; lost mainsail. Left no vessels.

Schr. Madeira, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Sargent, Para 25 ds., with rubber, &c., to D. R. De Wolf & Co. Sld. in co. with brig Maria for New-York.

Schr. Lovett Peacock, Reagan, Mobile 24 ds., with cotton to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Schr. Jonas Sparks, Crowther, Mobile 26 ds., with cotton to master.

Schr. Josephine B. Small, (of Kingston, Jam.,) Stevens, Sisal 21 ds., with hemp and skins to Lagercrantz & Co. Has had heavy weather. Saw a schr. ashore at Barnegat.

Schr. Julia Baker, ——, Virginia, with oysters, and proceeded.

Schr. Lizzie Lawson, Goodwin, Wilmington 12 ds., with naval stores to master.

Schr. Annie J. Russell, Hutchins, Delaware 2 ds., with corn.

Schr. G. W. Smith, Banker, Georgetown, for Wareham.

Schr. Express, Robbins, Wilmington 17 ds., with naval stores to W. Starbuck.

Schr. Billow, Bearse, Wilmington 13 ds., with naval stores to Mundell & Bartow. Lost deck-load, &c.

Schr. E. C. Howard, Higgins, Galveston 30 ds., with cotton to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Schr. Constitution, Pinckney, Newbern.

Schr. A. T. Cohen, Williams, Washington.

Schr. Witch of the Wave, Smith, Virginia 4 ds.

Schr. John W. Wright, Wright, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. D. A. Berry, Lippincott, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Moderator, Clements, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. J. B. Shafford, Parsons, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Moonlight, Tuthill, Virginia, with wood.

SAILED—Steamship Moravian, for Liverpool.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 17—Arr. steamer Aries, from Philadelphia.

Also arr. steamers Miami and Neptune, New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. Mary & Adaline, Davis, sailed hence for Chincoteague 8th inst., in ballast, reports: Same night took a heavy gale from N. N. E., accompanied with snow-storms, when the gale veered to N., blowing fearfully; carried away the mainmast, split rudder-head, stove boat, split sails and leaked so badly as to make it necessary to abandon her. The M. & A. was 15 years old, of 102 tons burden, and was owned by A. C. Havens, of this city; supposed insured.

BOSTON, Jan. 17.—The schr. Kate Aubrey, before reported ashore near Gloucester, came off to-day, and soon after capsized and sunk. The Br. brig Clyde, from Hillsboro for New-York, with stone, arrived below Bath, Me., in a sinking condition, with masts sprung, and must repair. All of her crew were badly frozen.

Spoken, &c.

Pioneer—schr., standing S., was seen, Jan. 10, lat. 32, lon. 73.

Robert Lawrence—brig, hence bound S., Jan. 5, lat. 30 12, lon. 69 50.

Foreign Ports.

At Curacoa, Dec. 29, brig Kathadin, for Bonaire same day to load salt for Portland; brig Julia E. Arey, do. for Turks Island to load for Hampton Roads.

At Mayaguez, P. R., Dec. 31, schr. Albert Treat, wtg.; brig Thomas Turrell, do.; schr. Alice A. Randell, for New-York in 4 days.

At Belize, Hond., Dec. 20, schr. Madeira and brig Bertha Reinstorff, for New-York Dec. 21; brig Mary, for do. 22d; schr. Ozelle, for do. 24th.

READY THIS MORNING,

THE ROUND TABLE.

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63, 65, 24, 9, 55, 60, 49, 50, 45, 2, 58, 25.

SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 27, Jan. 17, 1866.
54, 35, 7, 27, 9, 4, 67, 42, 52, 68, 69, 61.

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57, 14, 73, 6, 13, 52, 56, 18, 4, 64, 47, 60.

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No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.
7	400	7480	400	13280	1000	19471	500	24653	200
178	200	7517	200	13283	400	19756	200	24655	400
284	400	7594	200	13292	200	19758	200	24662	200
331	200	7604	200	13347	400	19857	1000	24773	500
416	200	7660	400	13359	1000	19896	1000	24900	500
576	400	7764	200	13549	200	19908	400	24904	200
598	500	7810	400	13659	200	19925	200	25089	200
638	200	7878	400	13736	500	19965	500	25139	400
811	500	7953	500	13755	400	20009	500	25161	400
903	1000	8088	500	13797	200	20037	1000	25186	500
946	200	8114	400	13846	200	20103	200	25193	500
1075	200	8128	200	14049	200	20105	200	25229	200
1127	400	8250	400	14124	400	20321	400	25274	1000
1278	200	8270	200	14251	200	20354	400	25310	1000
1484	1000	8510	1000	14379	400	20431	200	25336	400
1706	1000	8616	200	14409	100000	20488	400	25531	200
1800	200	8706	200	14500	500	20528	500	25581	400
1844	500	8709	400	14681	500	20546	200	25673	400
1983	200	8727	400	14793	200	20637	200	25706	400
2860	500	8776	400	14798	200	20905	400	25755	200
2231	400	8808	400	14893	200	21139	200	25772	200
2302	400	8880	400	14959	200	21173	400	25801	200
2385	1000	8933	200	15026	200	21218	200	25819	500
2722	400	8968	400	15057	200	21236	400	25914	400
3239	200	9056	200	15118	400	21356	400	25945	200
3363	200	9116	400	15174	200	21510	400	25999	200
3509	200	9119	200	15194	200	21546	400	26013	200
3533	10000	9272	500	15239	400	21564	400	26231	400
3557	400	9274	200	15258	400	21659	1000	26236	500
3769	400	9408	400	15396	200	21699	400	26288	400
3921	200	9438	500	15408	1000	21736	200	26368	200
4056	1000	9453	500	15470	400	21765	400	26343	400
4211	200	9454	200	15489	500	21788	400	26351	1000
4219	500	9487	200	15666	1000	22012	500	26434	200
4301	200	9560	400	15819	500	22041	200	26601	500
4323	400	10052	200	15824	400	22056	500	26704	400
4430	400	10096	400	15936	500	22097	400	26841	200
4443	400	10108	400	15965	200	22107	500	26899	400
4477	200	10155	200	16126	200	22117	200	26901	500
4480	200	10234	400	16244	400	22194	400	26960	1000
4547	200	10272	400	16307	400	22378	500	27054	200
4582	200	10286	400	16512	500	22384	500	27081	200
4606	400	10351	200	16516	200	22440	400	27117	400
4611	200	10555	200	16582	200	22445	400	27122	200
4621	400	10567	200	16630	200	22541	200	27142	400
4705	400	10614	400	16667	400	22725	200	27263	400
4846	200	10627	200	16762	200	22783	200	27291	200
4948	400	10656	500	16798	1000	22797	200	27313	400
5030	400	10762	200	17083	1000	22873	500	27369	200
5065	400	10804	500	17108	400	22881	500	27569	200
5201	400	10869	200	17117	200	22967	400	27593	400
5237	200	11039	200	17142	500	22970	400	27634	400
5313	1000	11109	200	17300	200	22975	200	27683	500
5328	400	11140	400	17446	500	22981	400	27771	500
5337	200	11192	500	17580	25000	22993	200	27833	50000
5578	200	11216	500	17603	200	23022	200	27941	200
5686	400	11263	500	17729	400	23132	5000	28115	200
5704	1000	11605	400	17804	200	23176	500	28137	500
5739	200	11861	200	17889	500	23213	400	28261	1000
5748	500	11866	500	17958	200	23276	200	28321	500
5811	200	11875	200	17968	200	23364	200	28366	200
5955	500	11883	200	17969	500	23424	1000	28396	400
5964	200	11953	200	18141	500	23461	200	28445	500
5980	200	12179	200	18371	400	23527	200	28499	200
5991	400	12269	400	18557	500	23539	200	28640	200
6020	400	12271	200	18667	400	23558	400	28661	200
6636	400	12381	400	18695	400	23560	400	28710	200
6789	200	12440	200	18741	200	23622	200	28832	1000
6818	200	12796	200	18797	200	23644	1000	28869	400
6871	200	12805	200	18923	200	23651	200	29175	400
7118	200	12864	200	19025	400	24005	5000	29210	400
7121	500	12969	500	19076	200	24129	500	29347	200
7185	200	12975	200	19259	1000	24289	400	29589	400
7392	200	13077	400	19265	400	24512	400	29643	500
7436	400	13129	400	19270	1000	24605	500	29733	200
7445	400	13179	1000	19335	200	24617	400	29762	500
7448	500	13226	200	19414	400				

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

14401	1000	27834	500	17575	400	3538	200	23140	200
14402	1000	27835	500	17576	400	3539	200	24001	200
14403	1000	27836	500	17577	400	3540	200	24002	200
14404	1000	27837	500	17578	400	23131	200	24003	200
14405	1000	27838	500	17579	400	23133	200	24004	200
14406	1000	27839	500	3531	200	23134	200	24006	200
14407	1000	27840	500	3533	200	23135	200	24007	200
14408	1000	17571	400	3534	200	23136	200	24008	200
14410	1000	17572	400	3535	200	23137	200	24009	200
27831	500	17573	400	3536	200	23138	200	24010	200
27832	500	14574	400	3537	200	23139	200		

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